The Outlook

Vol. 66 October 13, 1900 No. 7

CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

The Coal Strike 377
Financial Prosperity 377
Anti-Lynching Law 378
Political Notes 378
Advertising Disfigurements 379
The English Elections 380
Fiji and New Zealand 381
China 382
Missionaries Vindicated 383
The International Peace Congress 384
Dr. Munger 385
Dr. Cummings 385
Sunday-Schools 386
Home Missions 387
English Ritualists 388

EDITORIALS:

The Issues of the Campaign 389
Haste and Manners 390
The Prayer of Love 391
The Gospel Motive 392
The Smith College Celebration 394
(Editorial Correspondence)

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

The Campaign Issues:
From a Republican Standpoint 397
By Albert Shaw, LL.D.
From a Democratic Standpoint 403
By Charles A. Towne
The Minister's Socks 409
By Mary Clarke Huntington
The Coal Strike:
I.—The Families of the Miners 412
By Lillian W. Betts
II.—The Wages of the Miners 416
A Letter from Messrs. A. Pardee & Co.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 419
NOTES AND QUERIES 424

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

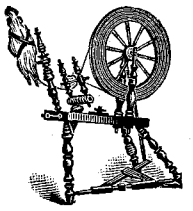
Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1900, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Registered Trade-Mark

"The Linen Store's" New Salesroom.

We cordially invite your inspection of our new and commodious salesroom in the Spinning Wheel Building, 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-second Street. It is immediately in the rear of and connects with our Twenty-third Street store, which has been completely reorganized and refitted.

All of our retail departments are now located on the *ground* floor of these two buildings—a floor of good light, broad aisles, and perfect ventilation.

Here our incomparable assortment of Table and Bed Linens, Dress Linens, Art Linens, Towels, and Handkerchiefs may be carefully inspected at leisure—an inspection which we feel assured, will fully justify our reputation as leaders in the distribution of fine flaxen products. Our departments of Bed Coverings, Fancy Art Materials, French and Scotch Flannels, and ready-made Silk and Flannel Waists are likewise most comprehensive.

In every way our facilities for perfectly satisfying the needs of our patrons are greater and better than ever before.

On request, we will mail, free, our illustrated catalogue.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. 14 West 23d Street 3, 5 & 7 West 22d St., N. Y.

HEALTHY BABIES ARE THOSE RAISED ON

BORDEN'S

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Compar

Chartered 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREE
NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,800,000

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid in Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrat Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary pacities. Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, subject to check and

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANC

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registra Stocks and Bonds. Manages Real Estate and lends mo on bond and mortgage. Acts as Agent for the transactio any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Ass't Sec'y.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Ass't Se

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan,
William Waldorf Astor,
S. S. Palmer,
James Roosevelt,
D. O. Mills,
Robert F. Ballantine,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Henry Hentz,
Robert C. Boyd,
James Stillman,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
Henry A. C. Taylor,
E. R. Holden,
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
H. Van Rensselaer Kenned
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Daniel S. Lamont,
A. G. Agnew,
Archibald D. Russell,
P. A. Valentine,
Edwin S. Marston.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 66 October 13, 1900 No. 7

The Coal Strike The notices posted at many of the anthracite collieries at the beginning of last week, offering a ten per cent. advance in wages, did not bring about any break in the ranks of the strikers. On the contrary, new confidence seemed to be created among the miners in the success of the united movement planned by the Union, and about half of the ten thousand miners who remained at work at the beginning of the week had stopped before its close. There seemed danger at first that the united front shown by the hitherto unorganized miners would cause the leaders of the Union to increase their demands, and there were reports that President Mitchell had demanded the recognition of the Union. When, however, President Mitchell addressed, on Tuesday afternoon, the fifteen thousand miners who had assembled in Wilkesbarre for their great parade, he warned them of the impossibility of settling all their grievances at once. Later in the week, when the offer of a ten per cent. net advance in wages had been made by so large a number of operators as to insure that all could be brought into line, President Mitchell, after consultation with the district leaders, decided to call a convention of representatives from all the mines to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the offer. It is believed that the convention will accept, for the leaders realize that every important strike in the anthracite district for the last twenty years has been lost, and that most of the miners are in no condition to endure a long struggle. The offer of a ten per cent. advance in wages is about one-half of the increase originally demanded by the miners. They asked for increases ranging from ten to twenty per cent.—the highest advance for the worst-paid men—and a reduction in the price of powder from $2.75 a keg to $1.50. In the present offer the reduction in the price of powder is to be reckoned as a part—about three per cent.—of the ten per cent. advance offered. One chief objection of the miners is that no period is set by the operators during which the ten per cent. advance shall be continued. The men wish to make a definite contract for one year, similar to the contracts made between operators and men in the bituminous coal fields.

❀

Financial Prosperity One of the principal addresses at the American Bankers' Association Convention last week was delivered by Mr. Roberts, the United States Treasurer. He said that while the volume of bank notes is larger than ever before, a greater addition to the available resources of trade and industry has been the deposit of public funds in the National banks, which is not a new device, but an enlargement of a well-established practice. The depositories number four hundred and forty, and are found in nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Roberts calls attention to the fact that during the past twelvemonth, except for flurries a year ago, entirely apart from Treasury operations, quotations for call money have not been above five to seven per cent., while the ruling rate has ranged from one and a quarter to two and a half. Prime commercial paper has found sale from three and a half to four per cent., occasionally touching five. These low rates, the lowest in the world, have brought Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Japan to borrow from us. New York has become one of the two financial centers of the world; yet without the outflow from the Treasury this would have been impossible. During the past three years the balance of trade in our favor averaged

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nearly $570,000,000 annually. In spite of its vast outflows, the gross gold now in the Treasury is the largest it has ever held, and is constantly growing. Nowhere else in the world, save with the abnormal hoard of the Bank of France, is there so much gold under single control, and every indication points to the fact that our Treasury supply will soon exceed that in the Paris bank. Mr. Roberts believes that the new census will show the wealth of our people to be not under ninety billion dollars, and our annual net production at least two billion five hundred millions. He truly says that this wealth and this growth are not paralleled in human annals, and they abundantly explain why Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and the rest are now coming to us to borrow. Mr. Roberts adds: "It is just as healthy for us to export gold as it is for us to export iron or copper or grain, except as more labor enters into these articles."

❀

An Anti-Lynching Law on Trial

A second trial has been held in South Carolina of the suit brought against the county of Orangeburg under the new statute giving pecuniary damages to the legal representatives of any person lynched within the State. The suit in question had been brought by the son of the lynched negro whose body had been found "hanging to a railroad crossing sign . . . riddled with bullets." "The defense," says the Charleston "News and Courier," offered no testimony, "relying upon the failure to prove a lynching, which they contended required the concurrence of a mob." The presiding judge, however, Judge Buchanan, "charged the jury that a lynching might be committed by a mob or by any person or persons, when the victim was suspected of some crime." The jury at the first trial, despite the Judge's charge, returned a verdict for the county, and the court granted a motion for a new trial. The second trial has now been held, and resulted in the same way as the first. The report published in the "News and Courier" says:

A motion for a new trial will be made, but this second verdict shows conclusively that the anti-lynching provision in the Constitution of 1895 is a dead failure so far as it provides damages for the heirs of the victim, though it is admitted that its primary object, the suppression of lynching, has been largely successful.

The "News and Courier," however, we are glad to see, is not content to let the case rest. Its comment is as follows:

It is to be hoped that the case will be pressed to a third trial, and a fourth, and as many more as may be necessary to vindicate the law involved in it, according to the evidence and the judgment of the court. Lawlessly disposed men in every county in the State will be encouraged by the results of the two trials in Orangeburg, showing the "failure" of the law. They will be greatly impressed to better purpose if it is shown that the law will be enforced, no matter how many trials are necessary to that end. The taxpayers in Orangeburg and other counties will be impressed at the same time with the evidence afforded them that an avoidance of the law and miscarriage of justice, by reason of the refusal of a jury to do its duty, is even more costly to a county than the payment of the penalty which the law imposes in lynching cases. When this impression is confirmed by a few righteous verdicts in such cases, the taxpayers and citizens generally will find their interest in preventing lynchings in these several counties at their expense, and will prevent them—which is the purpose of the law. The Orangeburg case should be pressed to its proper conclusion, for every reason, and every citizen who opposes mob-murder on principle or policy will unite in the hope and demand that it shall be so pressed. The case concerns the peace and reputation and welfare of the whole State.

This editorial has the right ring, and if the law-loving citizens of South Carolina respond to its appeal, the best of the anti-lynching laws yet enacted will be, not only "largely," but wholly, successful in maintaining a healthful public sentiment against lynchings. When property is destroyed by mobs, the county must pay the damages, and this same principle should be applied when lives are destroyed.

❀

Political News

The election in Georgia last week was merely a contest between the Democrats and Populists—the Republican party having practically disappeared in the State elections. The Democratic majority was about sixty thousand, as against sixty-six thousand two years ago and thirty-five thousand four years ago. Last week the total vote was very light, as the election two years ago had demonstrated the practical collapse of the Populist opposition. The Populist vote hardly exceeded twenty-five thousand, as against nearly ninety thousand four

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years ago. The general acceptance of the Populist platform by the Democrats in the Presidential campaign of 1896, followed by the general acceptance of the Democratic candidates by the Populists in the Presidential campaign this year, has practically broken down the lines between the two parties even at the South.——The Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts last week marked the general reunion of the gold and silver factions in that State. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson was nominated for the first place on the electoral ticket, several Gold Democrats were placed upon the State Committee, and ex-Congressman George Fred Williams, who drafted the platform on behalf of the silver majority, practically confined that document to the condemnation of imperialism and the advocacy of radical labor legislation. In the Democratic primaries and convention in the Worcester district, Congressman Thayer, a Gold Democrat, was renominated by a large majority over his silver opponent. The Republican Convention in Massachusetts, which was likewise held last week, was notable for the enthusiasm for Senator Lodge, and also for the cordial demonstration which followed his declaration that Senator Hoar should be re-elected. The platform declared that the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines should not be "surrendered at the call of the rifle," but should be "maintained so long as is necessary for the protection of their inhabitants from anarchy within or oppression from without."——The Executive Committee of the Gold Democrats has issued an appeal to all supporters of the gold standard to vote for the re-election of President McKinley in order "to avert disaster from their country."——Ex-Governor Boutwell, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and William Lloyd Garrison have issued an appeal to the negroes to vote against the denial of independence to the colored race in the Philippines.

❀

Advertising Disfigurements The recent exhaustive report of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., on advertising disfigurement may mark the beginning of a general crusade against the nuisance, as distinguished from the patriotic efforts of individuals, and of some local bodies, notably the Chicago Common Council. Mr. Olmsted makes his report as secretary of the special committee appointed by the American Park and Outdoor Association to investigate the subject. Taking for granted a general acknowledgment of the offensive character of such advertising, Mr. Olmsted devotes himself mainly to discussion of its legal aspects, the object being the practical one of control, not the impossible one of abolition. As regards the right to turn the public highway into a free-for-all advertising convenience, the statute law of Massachusetts is cited, which treats such use of the highway, if unauthorized by the abutting property owner, as a nuisance to be abated by any one, the offense being subject to a fine. While this statute reflects "substantially the state of the law in most country districts," Mr. Olmsted believes it better to give the control of advertising on the highways into the hands of the local authorities, as they control the removal of trees. He takes this view because "the rights of the individual landowner within the limits of the highway tend constantly to decrease, and the rights of the traveling public to increase," a change both "wise and healthy." Taking up next the offensive advertisement on private property, it is held that effective effort should be directed toward influencing the property-owner rather than the advertiser, the former being more sensitive to an aroused public opinion. When it comes to the question of legal interference, it is argued that an offensive sight may be no less a public nuisance than an offensive noise, an offense becoming a nuisance, according to the Century Dictionary definition, when "the selfish use of a right transcends the obligations to respect the welfare of others." The offense of an unsightly advertisement is most obviously a nuisance in the case of the approaches to a great park system on which a city may have spent several million dollars to provide "a region of quiet, rural, sylvan scenery" for public rest and enjoyment. This purpose is clearly frustrated for a greater or less number of people if the adjacent property is placarded with staring, distracting, incongruous advertisements, "constructed and painted with the most devilish ingenuity

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to catch the eye at every turn." Such prostitution of selfish rights in adjacent property is all the more unjustifiable when it is remembered that the value of the property is largely increased by the public money which has been spent to make the park attractive to all. Mr. Olmsted therefore recommends "the adoption by a park commission, acting under proper legislative authority, of regulations governing reasonably and moderately" advertising display on adjacent property, as a basis for a test case to determine the legal status of the offensive advertisement. In passing to the consideration of a general policy, Mr. Olmsted offers for a model that of Scapa, the English society, familiar through frequent mention to Outlook readers, quoting at length the views of Mr. Richardson Evans, its Secretary. In France such advertisements, we may add, are greatly reduced by the simple expedient of levying a considerable tax upon them.

❀

Legal Decisions It is interesting to note, although he makes no mention of it, that Mr. Olmsted's theory of the legal rights involved is exactly that successfully pressed by the corporation of Edinburgh, which obtained from Parliament the right of advertising control on the ground that disfiguring advertisements destroyed "the amenity" of the city—something which it cost the city large sums annually to preserve. The precedent, once established, of the right to protect from disfigurement the approaches to parks and the property adjacent is one that could be easily extended in a hundred directions. The very example would be of itself an advertisement challenging the attention of the thoughtless. The opportunity to obtain a legal decision, for which Mr. Olmsted seems to be looking, is perhaps provided by the Chicago ordinance passed last July. This ordinance, like the San Francisco ordinance, not only prescribes the size and height of signs and billboards, as well as other conditions to which they must conform, but in addition forbids them absolutely on boulevards, pleasure driveways, or residence streets without the consent in writing of "three-quarters of the residence and property owners on both sides of the street in the block where it is desired to erect such sign or billboard." This ordinance, it is true, puts the control of advertising into the hands of abutting property owners (as in the case of the Massachusetts law), instead of into the hands of officials, as Mr. Olmsted desires. Nevertheless, it seems to raise the question of the legal right to keep advertisements off the highway on simply æsthetic grounds, since one-third of the property-owners might have vacant lots to rent out for advertising purposes. In this connection it should not be overlooked that one Governor of a State, Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, has recently "gone on record," pledged to lead a legal fight on advertising disfigurement. A visitor to the White Mountains last summer, who took a photograph of Crawford Notch, discovered, on holding the developed negative up to the light, "an enormous advertising sign painted on the rocks to the right of the picture." In hot indignation, the visitor wrote to Governor Rollins protesting that "the people of the United States spend five million dollars every year in your State to look at the mountains, and not to see advertising signs on the rocks." The Governor replied that he had already "taken the subject up" in his speeches, adding: "I intend to introduce a bill in the next Legislature to prohibit just that sort of thing."

❀

The English Elections The Parliamentary elections in England are still in progress. At the beginning of this week four hundred and eighty-seven members had been elected out of a membership of six hundred and twenty. The Government has made a net gain of seven seats. It is generally conceded that, if the rate of increase should hold during the week, the Ministry will go into the new Parliament with a majority of about a hundred and sixty. The vote shows an enormous increase over any in late years—a fact to be taken as an indication of the widespread public interest in the result, although there has been so little doubt about the result that the canvass has been unusually free from excitement or incident of any sort. The Conservative vote shows so far an increase of nearly fifty per cent., the Opposition vote an increase of nearly thirty per cent. The Unionists hoped to make some gain in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

counties, but so far there is no indication that their hopes are to be realized; on the other hand, they have lost heavily in the great industrial centers. The working classes have given decisive evidence of their support of the Government in the South African war. London, upon which the Liberals once counted with certainty, is almost solidly Conservative; Glasgow, which for so many years stood resolutely behind Mr. Gladstone, has also gone over to the Conservatives, and Dr. Conan Doyle, standing as a Liberal candidate in one of the old-fashioned Liberal sections of Edinburgh, was defeated by his Conservative antagonist. Mr. Chamberlain appears as the master spirit of the campaign. In the Midland counties especially his influence is paramount and decisive, and his personality has dominated the campaign in every direction. He has astonished those who were familiar with his power of work by the multitude, the variety, and the intensity of his activities. He has been the organizing spirit of the Ministerial party; he will emerge from the campaign with an immensely increased political prestige, and he is not the man to leave any benefit which that prestige will give him unreaped.

❀

The New Parliament Against the solid front presented by the Ministerialists, with the organizing genius of Mr. Chamberlain behind it, the Liberals have presented a sorry spectacle of divided councils, antagonistic leaders, and general lack of coherence. Rarely in the history of any country has a great party shown such incapacity for any opposition to a Government the policy of which has afforded effective ground for criticism at almost every point. The Liberal party is not without men of ability, nor is it without convictions; but its leaders cannot agree among themselves, and its convictions do not harmonize. Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery have been at swords' points for years; Mr. Bryce and Mr. Morley are not able to agree with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Liberal forces in the House of Commons. One section of the Liberals is in favor of Liberal imperialism; another section is strongly anti-imperialistic. Under these circumstances, favored by the fact that the country has just emerged from a victorious war and that the situation in China remains too critical to permit of a change of policy, it is not surprising that the Government has more than held its own. The quality of the new Parliament will not fall below that of its predecessors; it will include many of the most distinguished Englishmen of the day, though some, like the leader of the Radical Temperance group in the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, for many years one of the most interesting men there, have been retired. In the new House will be found Mr. Chamberlain, Messrs. Arthur and Gerald Balfour, Mr. Long, Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. Wyndham —the last-named a rising man of great capacity—on the Conservative side; and on the Liberal side, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Robert Reid, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Literature will be represented by Mr. Lecky, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Augustine Birrell, whose long and brilliant Parliamentary record seemed to justify his contesting a doubtful district, lost his seat and will be greatly missed. In its personnel the new Parliament will maintain the great tradition which has remained intact through all the changes and vicissitudes of English public life.

❀

Fiji and New Zealand Recently two interesting telegrams were received from the British colonies of Fiji and New Zealand. The first was from Fiji, reporting that the Government was taking steps to federate with New Zealand. It may be remembered that the British flag was hoisted over the Fiji Islands in 1874. The islands exceed two hundred in number, and about eighty of them are inhabited. The total population is estimated at about a hundred and twenty-five thousand, of which number there are perhaps four thousand Europeans. The Fiji Government is at present administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council which consists of four members, a Colonial Secretary, an Attorney-General, a Receiver-General, and a Native Commissioner. There is also a Legislative Council, of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which the Governor is President. The Methodists have had wonderful success with their Fiji mission: four-fifths of the population attend worship in Wesleyan chapels. The second telegram comes from the New Zealand Government, and is of particular interest to American manufacturers and exporters. By a revision just made in the New Zealand customs tariff, a number of items are affected which will tend to increase trade between this country and New Zealand. Chief among these items are boilers and engines, while the entire duty upon kerosene has been removed. The removal of the kerosene duty will be sorely felt by the various gas companies of New Zealand. As the change was made by a Parliament which, since the last election, comprises a majority of free-traders, it would seem as if the policy of protection heretofore dominant in New Zealand were about to be altered.

❀

China: The Diplomatic Situation

The events of last week prove once more that American diplomacy, in taking an effective initiative in China, has scored a victory. Germany has abandoned her untenable position, and now pursues a course which our own Government and other Governments can heartily approve. Some time ago the United States urged the other Powers to find a common ground for action in China, in view of the fact that Russia had announced her practical withdrawal from the concert and a proposed entrance upon a field of independent action. Germany then proposed that the Powers enter unitedly upon peace negotiations on the basis of the surrender by the Chinese Government of the leaders of the Boxer movement, and those in the Chinese Government itself who had connived at the outrages, this surrender to be an essential precedent to any negotiations. Our Government dissented, pointing out that, though America was determined that the guilty should be punished, yet it was the province of the Chinese Government itself to inflict such punishment, and the Powers would find their own purposes better served by such a course. Germany has now accepted our view of the situation, providing that the guilty be actually punished before peace negotiations be concluded, and that the list of culprits, together with their measure of punishment, shall be satisfactory to the Powers. To this our own and other Governments agreed. Later in the week the American and British Governments charged their Ministers at Peking first to inquire as to whether the Chinese Government's list of guilty officials includes all of those who instigated the riots, and second, to report on the adequacy of the proposed punishments. A more far-reaching scheme was suggested last week by France, with the concurrence of Russia. It not only includes the present German proposal, but also declares (1) that China shall pay equitable indemnity for injury done to foreigners; (2) that the shipment of arms into China shall be permanently forbidden; (3) that a permanent foreign guard for the Peking legations shall be formed; (4) that Chinese fortifications shall be dismantled; and (5) that the road from Peking to the sea shall always be kept open by foreign military occupation. To some of these items there will be objection. The futility of forbidding the shipment of arms into China is evident when one considers the imitative ingenuity and mechanical genius of the Orientals, while the dismantling of the fortifications and a forced foreign occupation are clearly incompatible with Chinese sovereignty.

❀

Events in China

The efforts of our State Department to induce the Chinese Imperial family to return to Peking have only elicited a statement of that family's intention to abandon Taiyuen, the capital of the province of Shansi, and to proceed as far again southwestward to Singan, the capital of the province of Shensi. The statement closes with the confession that their Majesties' return to Peking is restrained by fear of the allied forces there. Singan was formerly an Imperial residence, and the ancient palaces are still standing. The place is strongly fortified. Russophobes and Russophiles alike will recognize that in its new location the Court would be, for a considerable time to come, practically inaccessible to every Power but Russia. General Tung has already gathered two hundred thousand Chinese troops in the province

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Shensi. The Government has decided not to force the notorious Yung-Lu upon the Peace Commission. Confirmation was also received of the massacre of fourteen American missionaries at Fenchau and Taiku, towns just south of Taiyuen. Turning eastward, we find that during the week the Russians, advancing from Niuchang, occupied Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, and also the mining town of Tongshan, on the Shankaikuan railway, while the British gunboats successfully stormed Shankaikuan itself (at the sea end of the Great Wall). The Germans were not so successful; reconnoitering near Tientsin, they came into collision with eight thousand Chinese, who compelled them to retire. General Chaffee is using every effort to get winter supplies for our legation guard up the Pei River to Tungchau before the water fails. It is expected that the rest of our troops will be out of China before the last week in this month. The Dutch war-ships have arrived at Swatau. At several places between Sanchun and Mirs Bay, in the southern province of Kuangtung, the Imperial troops were defeated last week by five thousand rebels. In consequence, the British forces along their Kaulun frontier north of Hongkong have been increased, as have been the Chinese forces by the Viceroys at Canton, Nanchang, and Hankau. The most encouraging news as to the future of China comes from the Chinese Bow-Wong Society, which has now issued its call for a general convention. The Society hopes to prevent the partition of China, and to secure a stable government, preferably under the Emperor Kuangsu, freed from the domination of the Empress Dowager. It also hopes to inaugurate reforms in the methods of taxation, in the disbursement of revenues, and in the organization of the Chinese army, navy, and internal police. To these ends it invites the friendly advice of Americans, Europeans, and Japanese. In our judgment, permanent peace can be secured only in some such method.

❀

Missionaries Vindicated In view of the blame which a certain portion of the community and of the press lays upon the missionaries in China, as in part responsible for the tragic events of the summer, the American Board (Congregational), the chief American sufferer, has solicited the testimony of men whose competency to speak with authority no one will dispute. The Hon. John W. Foster, formerly our Secretary of State, and subsequently Counselor of the Chinese Government in its negotiations of peace with Japan, answers that the presence of missionaries in China had little to do with these troubles; that the objection to missionaries does not come from the mass of the Chinese, but mainly from the literary class, the office-holders and office-seekers. He regards China as the most hopeful field for missions in the world. Confucianism he pronounces "a dead failure," its fruits being "a people the most superstitious and a government the most corrupt and inefficient." The hope of China, he says, is in Christianity. The Hon. John Barrett, our late Minister to Siam, answers that the King of Siam said to him that American missionaries had done more to advance the welfare of his people than had any other foreign influence. Mr. Barrett says that careful study of missionary work in Siam, China, and Japan, during nearly six years, has convinced him of its excellence. Anti-missionary talk originates in "the superficial gossip of the treaty ports." He adds: "We cannot think of withdrawing the messengers of Christianity from Asia till we are ready to withdraw the merchants of commerce and the ministers of diplomacy." The Hon. Charles Denby, our Minister to China from 1885 to 1898, says: "I made a study of missionary work in China, its schools and hospitals, its church services and synods; I saw the missionaries also in their homes." "In the strongest language that tongue can utter" he would commend their work. "When the full truth about it is known, the caviling, the sneering, the depreciation, will disappear, and they will stand before the world as the benefactors of the people." The Hon. George F. Seward, Minister to China from 1876 to 1880, and previously Consul-General, writes in the Boston "Herald:" "During my twenty years' stay in China I always congratulated myself that the missionaries were there. I have the profoundest admiration for the missionary as I have known him in China. He is a power for good and peace, not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for evil." The foregoing extracts dispose of the criticisms which spring originally from apathy or antipathy to the aims of the missionary enterprise. Among the replies called forth by Lord Salisbury's notorious slur, "First the missionary, then the consul, then the gunboat," none was more apt than ex-President Harrison's: "If the sequence suggested by Salisbury were true, the reflection would not be upon the missionaries, but upon the Premiers." An influential journal calls for "more cross and less flag" in the missionary field. Considering that one hundred and fifty Catholic and Protestant missionaries, including children, have been slain, a hundred more missing and despaired of, besides fifteen to twenty thousand Christian Chinese butchered, it is difficult to understand what more of the cross any observer of facts could recommend.

❀

The International Peace Congress

Last week the International Congress of Peace, now being held in Paris, passed several interesting resolutions concerning policy in China. It was resolved that the action of the missionaries was often intolerant; that their religious propaganda should not be backed up by diplomatic or military force; that they should go into China at their own risks and perils; that Europe should abandon any religious protectorate in China; that forcible annexation of territory, especially that held sacred by the Chinese, should cease; that the Powers should attempt to establish a stable native government, capable of undertaking internal reforms; and that the open door for the honest commerce of the world on equal terms is the only policy that gives any guarantee for the country's future peace and stability. Later in the week the Congress epitomized its entire work in an appeal to the nations, in which it condemns the refusal of the British Government to agree to arbitration or mediation in South Africa, and expresses keen regret that the majority of the Governments which might have offered mediation abstained from so doing, in spite of their pacific declarations at The Hague. Regarding China, the Congress urges that the solution of the conflict be in conformity with the inalienable right of populations freely to dispose of themselves. Finally, the Congress points out the moral and material injury resulting from formidable armaments, and recommends Governments to study these questions, on the solution of which, it is asserted, depend the prosperity and the very existence of the nations. The Congress then recommends international arbitration, and urges the conclusion of treaties making arbitration permanent and obligatory. We report these conclusions without commenting on them further than to say that, as reported, they indicate good sentiment but not great wisdom; that the opinions expressed respecting the missionaries are not borne out by the facts; and that the recommendation to make international arbitration obligatory would be more apt to produce war than to prevent it.

❀

Charities and Correction in Canada

The desire of the people of Canada to cope early with the problem of our dependent classes was again made manifest in the third annual Conference which has just been held in Toronto. On the programme were representative workers and reformers from both sides of the Anglo-American line. The President, the Hon. Charles Drury, spoke eulogistically of the ideal reformatory in Elmira where young offenders are entirely isolated from hardened criminals, and urged upon the Dominion Government the founding of a reformatory on similar lines. Professor Goldwin Smith told of the appalling mendicity in Naples, where he had spent the past winter, and pointed out how a like condition of affairs might be prevented in Canada. In a vivid and telling address, the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education for Ontario, showed the invariable connection between ignorance and crime, supporting his conclusions with unanswerable statistics from England and the United States. "Prison Science versus Prison Discipline," by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Boston, and a paper on "Probation as a Substitute for Imprisonment," by Mr. W. F. Spalding, of the same city, brought out many interesting facts of prison life and suggestions for reform. Considerable attention was given to the treatment of inebriates; but of all the subjects considered, that of child-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

saving was, perhaps, the most practical and important.

❀

Dr. T. T. Munger

Monday morning's papers announce the resignation of his pastorate by the Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger, of New Haven. There occasionally appears in the pulpit a man of such peculiar power that the ministry in his own local parish is insignificant compared with that which through that parish he renders to the country or the world. Such a man was Horace Bushnell in Hartford, James Martineau in Liverpool, and Frederick D. Maurice in London. Such a man has been Theodore T. Munger. None of them popular preachers in the common acceptation of that term, none of them men to sway the multitude by scenic rhetoric, passionate emotion, or personal magnetism, they have been for that very reason the better fitted to be thought-leaders in a time when the Church needed leadership from the pulpit, and the supply was not adequate for the demand. This is not the time nor place for any critical estimate of the powers of Dr. Munger, or the value of his services to the Church. It must be enough to say that it would be difficult to mention any man of our time in America who has done more to maintain and strengthen spiritual faith in the things that are to remain, at a time when traditional beliefs, true and false, were receiving such a testing as has led some to abandon their faith altogether and has threatened the faith of many others. Dr. Munger has shown by his published writings that mysticism and rationalism, the spirit of faith and the spirit of intelligence, are friends, not enemies, and the value of this service cannot be overestimated. We hope that, relieved from the cares of his parish, he may live long to minister to the world by his pen.

❀

Dr. Cummings's Ordination

The ordination of Professor Cummings on last Sunday as an associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is an event of much more than local interest and importance. The fact that such a church invites to its pastorate one who is widely and well known by his successful work in sociology is an indication of that tendency in our time, confined to no denomination, to put emphasis upon the social aspect of Christianity, to regard the mission of Jesus Christ not as the salvation of individuals, few or many, from a lost world, but the salvation of the world itself by the establishment of a new social order based on Christian principles and inspired by a Christian spirit. And the fact that a man who has done the work which Professor Cummings has done in Harvard University, and who had open before him such an opportunity in academic circles as might well satisfy the ambition of any one, leaves the academic chair for the Christian pulpit, is itself a testimony to the opportunity which the pulpit affords; at least it may be taken to indicate that, in the mind of Professor Cummings, the pulpit has a platform from which instruction may be given respecting the spirit and principles of true living, with a freedom of utterance and an extent of influence which make it not inferior to the opportunity furnished by the professor's chair in one of the greatest universities of the world. This testimony is not unimportant, coming at a time when there is so much said in certain quarters respecting the loss of power which the pulpit has suffered. It seems to us to emphasize the conviction which The Outlook has often expressed, namely, that while the adventitious power which once belonged to the preacher by reason of his office belongs to him no longer, there never was a time when the pulpit afforded so great an opportunity for the exercise of power by the preacher who really possesses power to exercise. Professor Cummings's acceptance of this position will, if we mistake not, continue to give to the church of which he is pastor the same place and significance in the history of the American Church which it has had during the long pastorate of his senior associate, Dr. Hale.

❀

The "Congregationalist" Expands

Our contemporary The "Congregationalist" appeared last week with a new and interesting journalistic feature. Hereafter the first weekly issue of the paper each month will be enlarged, illustrated, and entitled "The Christian World." In an editorial it explains the object of this monthly number as an attempt to bring together in an interesting way material of value and importance to Christians generally, illustrated in this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

issue both by a brief paragraphic report of the salient current events in the Christian world at home and abroad, and by a group of denominational outlooks surveying important occurrences in the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Congregational Churches. The spirit with which this is undertaken is represented by a single sentence: "The Congregationalist feels that the emphasis to-day should be laid not so much on denominationalism as upon co-operation, federation, and unity." The Outlook need hardly say that it cordially welcomes this addition to the interest and value of a journal which has long kept the front rank among church newspapers. While, as its title indicates, the "Congregationalist" is primarily a Congregational journal, it is by no means a sectarian organ, and this new departure does not indicate any real change in the spirit and policy of the paper, but rather the adoption of a new method to emphasize the spirit and policy which have for years characterized it.

❀

Sunday-Schools While day-schools have been advancing along the lines of educational reform, our Sunday-schools are but little in advance of their position a quarter of a century ago. It seems strange that the Church should overlook the study of pedagogical principles, for, as the report just issued of the Sunday-School Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York says, in theory the teaching function of the Church is her most ancient and characteristic one, and lies at the very heart of her commission. Certainly the work of day-schools demands no more serious study on the part of the State than does that of Sunday-schools on the part of the Church. The Commission therefore justly calls attention to its publications: (1) a course of lectures on the "Principles of Religious Education," published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., New York—a course carried out by such authorities as Bishop Doane, of Albany, Dean Hodges, of Cambridge, Professor De Garmo, of Cornell, President Hall, of Clark University, Professor McMurry, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, Professor Kent, of Brown, and Professor Moulton, of Chicago University; (2) a manual on the Four Gospels, by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut; (3) a syllabus prepared by Dr. Hervey, of the New York Board of Education, to accompany Mr. Du Bois's book, "The Point of Contact in Teaching;" (4) the Normal Reading Courses, twelve in number, arranged with a view to providing the most helpful information for teachers who have never enjoyed the privilege of special pedagogical training. The Commission then calls attention to the work proposed for this year. In New York City a series of training-classes has been arranged to be held at different centers, so that teachers in varied sections may be equally accommodated. These classes are of two grades. The advanced class has a course of ten lessons, with a fee of $5 for the course. The elementary classes give five lessons each, at a fee of $2.50. The subject covered by the advanced class will be "The Principles and Methods of the Art of Teaching." It will be conducted by Professor Reigart. The elementary classes will deal with the following topics: "How to Teach," taught by Dr. Hervey; "The Art of Story-Telling," taught by Dr. Baker; and "How to Find the Point," taught by Miss Sebring, of Columbia. Outside the metropolis, the Commission sensibly suggests the study of its Course No. 1 on "The Principles of Religious Education;" but in many cases it will also be possible to enlist the interest of some public-school teacher, whose special training can be brought into requisition for the Church. The Commission will also arrange, at a minimum of cost, for the visits of highly accomplished educators to parishes outside of New York City.

❀

Three Lay Schools A model outline for Bible study has just been published by the South Church of Springfield, Mass., under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Moxom. The aim of his Seminar is "a real knowledge of the Bible: its origin, structure, authors, dates, historical value, and religious teaching." The scope of the Seminar is all the ground of knowledge which can be covered and mastered, and Dr. Moxom adds that the work is to be conducted as it has been, with perfect frankness, without prejudice, with only a supreme regard

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and an absolutely fearless search for the truth. He believes, with Paul, that "we can do nothing against truth, but for the truth." There are to be thirty-six papers in the Seminar's course, on various aspects of the Psalms, such as "The Composition of the Psalter," "Are there Pre-Exilic Psalms?" "The Idea of God in the Psalms," "The Doctrine of Sin in the Psalms," "Immortality in the Psalms." To this announcement Dr. Moxom adds a valuable list of authorities on the study of the Psalms. A school for the training of women to assist in the pastoral duties of clergymen has been recently organized in Cincinnati, under the management of the Rev. A. M. Harvout, of the Central Church of the Disciples of Christ. The assistance given by consecrated women to Mr. Harvout in his pastoral work has proven of such notable value as to convince him that all city pastors should have like helpers. The aim of the school is to make it a place for practical work with a background of theological study, and, while it is under the management of the Disciples, it is not in any sense a denominational school. Those entering the school must be at least eighteen years old, trained in the elements of an English education, and ready for self-sacrificing service in the work of reclaiming men and women from sin. There is not so much difficulty in obtaining Christian workers among the poor as in obtaining trained workers. A training-school for Christian workers has just been established at 128 East Tenth Street, New York City. Such branches of practical work among the poor are taught as cooking, kitchen-gardening, sewing, basket-weaving, first aid for the injured, rescue work, tenement-house visiting, and Bible readings. This school has been put within the reach of almost every one by means of the low cost of tuition. The fee for the resident student, including board and lodging, is $125, and for the outside students $25 a year, or $12.50 per term. Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Charlotte A. Porter, at the above address.

❀

Home Missions The approaching seventy-fifth anniversary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be an event of more than common significance. The stability of American institutions, notwithstanding the spread of a population largely composed of foreign immigrants from the Alleghanies to the Pacific in less than a century, is due more to the home missionary work than to any other single cause. When the Home Missionary Society began its work, our population numbered but eleven millions, with but two miles of railway, and that operated by horses. It has become the mother of 5,500 churches—1,500 of them Presbyterian, the result of interdenominational co-operation. From one of its missionaries, the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, lately deceased, the hamlet of Chicago heard the first sermon in 1833. Many strong churches from the Mississippi to the Pacific were nurslings at its breast. In this work it has expended twenty-two million dollars in cash and supplies, a total exclusive of large sums spent by affiliated societies in the States upon local work of the same kind. Out of this work have grown Christian schools, colleges, and theological seminaries at the strategic points of the westward march of civilization. The "diamond jubilee" year of such a work is of no limited denominational interest. Since the tide of population began to pour westward at the end of the Revolutionary War, all denominations have borne a part in averting the twin dangers of barbarism and irreligion. Baptists and Methodists itinerated among the pioneers. Presbyteries and Synods detailed pastors for temporary missionary service. No State Church ever undertook or accomplished so vast, so costly, so momentous a work as was done by the voluntaryism of the American Churches in planting Christian institutions throughout two million square miles of territory, in the midst of the poverty and hardship incident to the first settlement of a wilderness. Says Dr. Bacon: "The planting of the Church in the West is one of the wonders of Church history." In the jubilee of any one of the active agents in such a work all the others have a fraternal interest. For Congregational Home Missions this is particularly true, since so much of their work has gone without a sectarian spirit into the building up of the work of others. A special effort is now making to free their work from the incubus

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of debt contracted in hard times, which, though considerably reduced last year, remains at the figure of $108,000.

❀

Profanity Some time since The Outlook called attention to an Anti-Profanity Conference in Albany, N.Y., under the auspices of the Holy Name Society, a Roman Catholic organization. The Holy Name Societies of Brooklyn recently assembled in that city, and marched through the streets in a great procession. The thousands of men in line represented no less than sixty Societies of the Holy Name, attached to as many churches. At the conclusion of the exercises a cablegram was read from Leo XIII. bestowing the Papal blessing on the members. The streets were crowded along the line of march, and the influence of the demonstration reached far beyond the considerable membership of the societies which participated in it. Why should this be an exclusively Roman Catholic organization? Have Protestants no share in a crusade against profanity?

❀

English Ritualists The political campaign now in progress in Great Britain has brought strongly to the fore the work of the British National Protestant League. This is an organization for the suppression of lawlessness in the Anglican Church. The leader of the movement seems to be Sir William Harcourt, who is trying to bring extremists before the courts. There are two acts of Parliament under which such a procedure may be carried out—the Public Worship Act and the Clergy Discipline Act. From the standpoint of the League, the last named is the more practical, as, under its provisions, any one outside of the particular parish involved could be the prosecutor, and the prosecutor would be at liberty to institute any number of cases. There is one trouble with the proposed prosecution, however. Not only will the ritualists be as incorrigible as ever, but their prosecuted clergymen will wear a halo of glory as so many martyrs. The cause of ritualism, instead of receiving a check, will be the gainer. Recognizing this, many anti-ritualists, therefore, are concentrating their efforts not so much on the attempt to prosecute individual clergymen as to gain political ascendency in the election now in progress. They believe that upon the test question of Protestant discipline alone they will be able to claim the defeat of a number of candidates.

❀

Christian Endeavor in Spain The first National Convention of the Spanish Christian Endeavor organization has just taken place at Saragossa. As readers of Galdos's greatest novel know, this interesting Roman city, founded by Cæsar Augustus, has long been the chosen center of Roman Catholic devotion to the Virgin Mary. Her shrine in the sumptuous cathedral dedicated to "La Virgen del Pilar" is visited every year by more devotees than any other one in Spain. For twenty-seven years the simple Gospel of Christ has been preached almost under the shadow of this cathedral; and in this chapel of the mission of the American Board (Congregationalist) the Convention was held. The delegates to the Convention found themselves the subjects of violent comment by the Saragossa press, while the ecclesiastical authorities demanded that the Governor should prevent the meeting of the Convention. They declared that "it would be an outrage to the sentiments of the inhabitants of Saragossa, who venerated the Holy Mother of God in the temple sheltering her sacred and miracle-working image." The Governor was in sad straits. Before such a storm he could hardly do less than prohibit the Convention, which he did in a half-hearted way. But the Protestants, conscious of their rights, and knowing that he knew them, courteously acknowledged the receipt of his order and quietly held meetings through the two full days assigned in the programme—an unparalleled victory for religious freedom in Spain—and then departed in peace for their homes. Thirty-seven societies were represented by some fifty delegates.

❀

Father Beyzym The noble example of Father Damien at Molokai has been imitated by other self-sacrificing men and women, particularly by Father Beyzym, a Roman Catholic Polish priest. Some statistics concerning his Madagascar mission to the lepers have just come to hand. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

result of their publication in Europe was that five nuns volunteered for heroic and dangerous service to the pathetically afflicted sufferers in Madagascar. These women have now arrived at the station, and are ministering to over six hundred lepers. Father Beyzym writes that his mission is composed of a church, his own small dwelling of two rooms, and four immense sheds. These sheds are divided into small cells without flooring and without windows. There are only rush carpets for furniture. Ordinarily a room is occupied by one family. The lepers live chiefly on rice. The Government has given a piece of ground to them, but the soil is poor, and it must be cultivated some time before it will produce anything. Nevertheless, Father Beyzym was not only willing but glad to leave a comfortable home in Poland and to undertake a dreadful task, the end of which must be his own death as a leper. Despite its terrors, it is claimed that in nearly every leper colony in the world a Roman Catholic priest is to be found. Martyrs not only in the mere act of death, but martyrs throughout life, are no new thing in the Church of Christ.

❀

The Issues of the Campaign

We publish in this and the next week's issue of The Outlook five important articles bearing on the present political campaign—two by Mr. Charles A. Towne, presenting the Democratic view and advocating the Democratic principles; two by Dr. Albert Shaw, presenting the Republican view and advocating the Republican principles; and one, which will close this series, by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, summing up the issues, and presenting them in a philosophic or academic manner, as it may be expected they will be viewed by the historian of the future when the heats of the present election shall have passed away.

There is no abler representative of the spirit and principles of what might be called the New Democratic party, of which Mr. Bryan is the standard-bearer, than Mr. Towne, the original choice of that portion of the Democratic party for the office of Vice-President; nor do we know any man better fitted by conviction and experience to present the principles of what we may call moderate Republicanism than Dr. Shaw, the editor of the "American Monthly Review of Reviews," who combines in an eminent degree the qualities of reformer, statesman, and journalist; while Dr. Eliot, the President of Harvard University, is one of the best types of the American scholar in politics, and his judicial summing up of the issues of the present election may fairly be taken as representative of the views of those who regard parties only as instruments for the accomplishment of moral and political ends.

Our readers are not to regard these papers as in the nature of a political debate. No one of the writers has seen the contribution of any other. The fact, therefore, that something is said or assumed in one paper and not denied in another, is not to be taken as any indication that it is admitted. Nor have we invited these writers into our columns that we might either commend or criticise their views. We repeat here what we said last week to one of our correspondents: it is the object of The Outlook, first, to give an impartial, though not colorless, view of current events, foreign and domestic, secular and religious; second, to give our own interpretation of the significance of these events in their relation to the well-being of humanity; and, thirdly, to secure the ablest representation we can of the views of independent thinkers where these views widely differ, and especially to do this in a time of hot debate like the present. It is in order to fulfill this last purpose that we have secured these contributions on the present political issues from these three eminent writers. We doubt whether our readers can find in any other way so compact and comprehensive a statement of those issues as viewed by able men from different points of view, as they will find in these five articles, which we commend to their careful and considerate reading.

We may take this occasion to add a brief caution. It is deemed by certain leaders good strategy to endeavor to make their fellow-men think as badly as possible of the opposite party, and to paint in colors as dark as possible the perils which threaten the Republic if their favorite candidate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is not elected. Those of us whose memory of public affairs runs back to a period prior to the Civil War can perhaps recall the fact that every Presidential election has been portrayed by press and platform as a critical one, on the decision of which the destiny of the Republic depended. They can also perhaps derive some courage and hope for the future in the reflection that a Republic which endured the administrations of James Buchanan and of Andrew Johnson is likely to be able to endure any administration which the future may have in store for it.

The Republic has two safeguards which in such times as the present are conveniently forgotten by orators on the stump.

Owing to our principle of self-government, a large part of our life is unaffected by changes in National administration. Our schools, our roads, our municipal administration, our State policies, go on neither improved nor deteriorated by the results of a Federal election. Moreover, that election is itself, in the last analysis, determined by a comparatively small body of men who are never extremists. The men who hesitate between the two candidates and cast their vote finally with a certain degree of hesitation are those who determine the result, and therefore exercise a powerful influence on the policy which follows. In our past history Buchanan could neither be as ardent an advocate of slavery as the extreme pro-slavery propagandists, nor could Abraham Lincoln proceed against slavery with the celerity and vigor which were demanded of him by the Abolitionists. The conservative vote which sees some defects in each party and some excellencies in each, and which is ready to pass over the line from one to the other in case extremists get control, prevents political changes in America from becoming political revolutions, and gives to conservatism in both parties a power far greater than that to which the absolute number of conservatives would seem to entitle it. For these reasons, important as are the issues involved in the present election, neither the permanency of the Republic nor even the permanent prosperity of the people will be determined by it, for neither is or can be ultimately dependent upon the incident of a majority in a Presidential election.

Haste and Manners

Americans are courteous because they are kindly; the observant traveler in any part of the country notes a general desire to put people at ease, and to make conditions comfortable. It is not saying too much to declare that Americans are polite by instinct. They have been bred into great respect for women; they are tender with children; and any kind of misfortune appeals to their sympathy, and rarely appeals in vain. There is less formality in this country than abroad, but there is more courtesy, if by courtesy is meant prompt and watchful attention to the needs and perplexities of others. But this fine trait of men and women of American birth and breeding is in great danger of being lost through haste. Haste makes good manners impossible; to be in a hurry is to be unable to give others that attention which is the soul of good manners. The finer results of living in society are fruits which must be ripened by time and leisure, and are soon lost when time and leisure take flight.

The modern trolley-car, as it is run in this city, is the deadly foe of good breeding and courtesy. In the rush and haste which characterize it there is small opportunity for those smaller courtesies which distinguish civilized from savage life. Men and women are caught up and set down as if they were so many bales of cotton, to be handled with despatch but not with care. They are packed against one another in a fashion which violates every sense of delicacy, and the conductor pushes his way through the crowded passage with entire indifference to decency or comfort. In most cases he cannot do otherwise; he is required to make time, and he has no choice save to overcrowd his car. He would prefer to help his passengers on and off the platform instead of hurling them into the street or pulling them out of it; he would like room enough to do his work decently and courteously. He is, as a rule, the product of a bad system; whenever he shows anything worse than haste, he ought to be promptly reported. It is the plain duty of every passenger to report every case of discourtesy on the part of a conductor. But the system is the real cause of offense; it is vulgarizing to the last degree, and it is respon-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sible for a noticeable decline in public manners. There is nothing so objectionable as such a crowding of people as puts them into uncomfortable physical contact with one another. In Japan it is a serious offense to touch another person; we shall have to learn from the Japanese one of the elementary forms of personal liberty. The very essence of that liberty is the sanctity of the person; but we, who are prone to regard ourselves as the special custodians of liberty, are in certain respects its most offensive violators. We are destroying in children that respect for the person of another which is the basis of good breeding. We have never been a polished people, but we have never been rude or coarse; we are in danger of becoming both. Let us beware lest in our haste to reach our ends we destroy the value and charm of the ends we seek with such ruthless haste. It is better to go more slowly and keep our manners.

❀

The Prayer of Love

There is a beautiful and significant phrase in one of the Maxims of Ani which is as full of meaning as it was when it was written, probably thirty-five hundred years ago. "What the sanctuary of God detests," wrote the wise Egyptian, "are noisy feasts; if thou implorest Him with a loving heart, . . He will do thy affairs." There are as many forms of prayer as there are petitioners, and every form which is a natural and sincere expression of the love, the gratitude, the praise, the worship, or the need of a human spirit is good and acceptable. Men not only pray in as many languages as they speak, but every man prays in a language of his own; and God understands them all. For men use speech because they know so little of one another and must put thought or feeling into words if they would make either comprehensible; but God understands all before we speak, and our unuttered prayers are as audible to him as those which we put into words.

Indeed, the value of the spoken prayer depends entirely on the prayer which rises to God without passing through the mist of words; the prayer which rises out of the deeps of our own natures, and which is the only true and complete expression of our spirits. Words are idle unless there is a thought which fills them to their full capacity. Nothing is so idle and valueless as speech which has no roots in character; nothing more noble than great speech when it is the unforced utterance of a great faith, a great conviction, or a great purpose. Spoken prayer is not only profitless but profane when it is touched with perfunctoriness, indifference, or formalism; it is unspeakably holy when it is to the silent petition of the whole nature and life what the few drops flung from the river into the sunlight and shining there a brief moment are to the deep and quiet stream from which they are taken.

Every life is an invocation to the best or the worst; an invitation to good or to evil; a petition to God for forgiveness and help or an unuttered profanity. The more pure and beautiful the nature, the more sincere and noble the unspoken appeal which it makes. Every person of any sensitiveness has often felt this silent invocation of a rare and beautiful spirit. There are little children whose innocence touches us with such compassionateness that we long to take them in our arms and bear them beyond the reach of harm and pollution; there are women of such fineness of character, such exquisite harmony of nature, that we are filled with a passionate longing to shield them from care and calamity; there are generous and noble-hearted men for whom we long to clear the way, that all their rich possibilities may be brought to beautiful fruition. A fine, high, aspiring nature always makes an appeal to us, utters an unspoken prayer of which it is unconscious but which is a complete expression and revelation of its secret hopes and loves.

If these silent appeals come to us as the fragrance steals from the flower by the diffusive quality of its own sweetness, how much more direct and powerful must be their appeal to One whose history, so far as it is written in human records, is the history of a love which seeks the lost before the lost know that they are lost, and gives its life before the need of that divine sacrifice is felt? And what appeal can reach the Infinite Love so swiftly as the prayer of a loving heart; the unconscious and unspoken longing of those who love for a return of that which they are always giving? For God is not afar off; he is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nearer to us than those whose voices we hear and whose hands we touch. The pure and loving are always in his presence; they do not need to speak; he understands without words; he knows all things, but he must know best the hearts that love, for they are nearest him, not only in place, but in nature. Between him and them there is a fellowship which is deeper and greater than speech; a fellowship which rests on foundations that are deeper than human consciousness. He has been always coming to them, and they are always drawing nearer to him. The prayer of a loving heart is a prayer which is granted before it is spoken; for God is love, and love goes to its own by a divine impulsion. The prayers of those that love, like the fragrance of the flowers, are the deep breathings of the soul, and the answering love of God is the atmosphere in which they exhale. The secret of prayer is not insistence; it is sharing the divine nature. They who love pray unceasingly, and unceasingly God answers them.

❀

The Gospel Motive

The Chicago "Advance" in a recent number contains a pathetic article by a perplexed pastor, entitled "Wanted—A Motive." Neither the pastor's name nor the name of the parish he describes is given. This parish is apparently situated in the West. It contains handsome and costly residences, stately hotels, crowds of wide-awake and well-dressed young men, and a neat public library. But on Sunday from twenty to fifty men are engaged at base-ball in the fair grounds. Sometimes hardly a boy is left to go to Sunday-school. "Accursed Sunday excursions" carry crowds of people "with lunch-baskets in arms, liquid refreshments not forgotten." The town is a no-license town, but drinks quantities of beer, which is "sold almost everywhere." For churches, there are "one old brick ruin" belonging to the Methodists, and a "small Gospel box" belonging to the Congregationalists; in them on a Sunday morning will be found "a few women, rarely a young man, and of men in middle life almost none." What is the reason for this appalling contrast between material elegance and moral deformity? The perplexed pastor answers that the early settlers were liberals and skeptics, and the early minister crowded his church night and morning by catering to liberalism and skepticism. And he continues as follows:

> Here is the cause of this horrible caldron of bubbling godlessness and sin. Come here with me, ye who sit in your elegant study in a "wealthy and fashionable church," and read approvingly and write ditto of the new theology (*i. e.*, the old infidelity). Go with me from house to house, praying in these godless homes. Try to arouse in these self-centered, materialistic minds some idea of God, of moral obligation, of religious need, of anything religious, altruistic, or spiritual. You may as well try to hang your hat on a perpendicular wall. There is nothing to grip to. You can't quote Scripture to them, for they don't accept it as authority. You can't remind them of God's retributive justice. They don't believe in it. If you mention it, they will sneer in your face. You can't appeal to "the angel of their better nature," for he never had a chance to unfold his wings, and so died. You can't appeal to the wickedness about them, as a sign of need of better things, for they have no standard of right, and therefore none of wrong. What to you is horrible they will defend as natural, and therefore allowable or commendable. So search and see if after months you can find any motive which you can use with which to lift even some of these people out of the pit of filth in which they wallow—and glory in the fact that they do! Try it a while and you, too, will cry out, "Wanted—A Motive!"

We call this a pathetic letter, not so much for the picture of the town which it gives, as for the unconscious self-portraiture of the minister. Who he is we do not know; what the place is which he describes we do not know; but he seems to us to reveal, without knowing that he is doing so, one cause, possibly the chief cause, of whatever failure there is in the church and the ministry of to-day. In this whole letter we look in vain for any indication that this Christian minister knows what the Gospel is, or has ever heard of it, or has read the sermons of the Hebrew prophets, or the story of Paul's life and preaching, or even that of Christ himself, with any endeavor to learn what motives they appealed to, how they got what he calls a "grip" on self-centered, materialistic minds. Let us call his unknown parish Vanity Fair. Is it any more self-centered or materialistic than pagan Rome under Nero? To the Christian church in that city, which had not even the scant accommodations possessed by the churches in Vanity Fair, Paul wrote, "I am

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation." Is it any worse than Corinth, where a thousand women were consecrated to prostitution in the name of religion, and where there was not any church at all? Paul solved his perplexity as to motive there by the resolve not to know any other motive in that city than Jesus Christ and him crucified. Is it any worse than Capernaum, which Christ declared more hopeless than Sodom and Gomorrah, and where he preached the sermon on the Bread of Life? Or, to go further back, is it any worse than Judea in the days of its degeneracy just preceding the captivity, when Hosea preached the love of God, a love to be paralleled only by the love of a patiently faithful husband to a persistently unfaithful wife, or than Babylon, where the Great Unknown preached to the captives the sermon on the Suffering Servant of the Lord? Not by sermons on the "idea of God, of moral obligation, of religious need," or on "God's retributive justice," did these great exemplars endeavor to get a grip on men. Not by quoting Scripture as an authority did these preachers of the olden time endeavor to coerce the consciences of their hearers. Hosea told them that God loved them despite their wickedness, and he exemplified this divine love by his own forgiving love to a recreant wife. The Great Unknown told them that God suffered with and for his suffering people, and he illustrated this divine suffering by his own vicarious bearing of their burdens. Paul told his auditors that a Christ who suffered for them was the wisdom of God and the glory of God; Christ told his hearers that God sought for them in their recreancy and forgetfulness as a woman seeks for a lost coin, or a shepherd for a lost sheep, or a father for a lost son, coming out to meet him while he yet remains afar off.

But the people of Vanity Fair do not go to church: how then can this preacher reach them with his message? As Paul and Christ and the prophets reached the people in their time. They did not wait for the people to come to them. About the circumstances of the preaching of Hosea and the Great Unknown we do not know; but we know that Amos went with his message of divine justice and divine love where the people were. We know that Paul went from house to house. We know that Christ sought his congregation in the field, on the mountain-side, by the seashore, in the homes, wherever he could find them. And no one of these great preachers ever treated humanity with a sneer. No one of them believed that the angel of their better nature had died without a chance to unfold his wings. No one of them ever stood aloof from humanity and, with an air of "I am holier than thou," cried out against them as in a "horrible caldron of bubbling godlessness and sin," and as wallowing in a pit of filth and glorying in it. Their spirit was sympathy, not scorn; their message a glad-tidings of divine hope, not a threatening of God's retributive justice.

Let this minister, let any perplexed minister, consider how Christ called Matthew, one of the corrupt politicians of his time; how he brought to kneel at his feet the woman that was a sinner, and what was his message to her; how he won Zacchæus to a life of generous giving; how he did not merely preach to publicans and sinners, but fellowshipped them, accepted their hospitality, ate with them, and was scorned by the conventional pietists of his day because he did so; how to the very last he sought to reclaim Judas by love, and how by love he did recover the apostate Peter; and in imitating their example and imbibing their spirit he will find a motive far more effective than any appeal to either authority or fear.

The Christian minister is not a teacher of philosophy; he is not an executioner of divine judgments; he is not a herald of impending retribution. He is an apostle sent forth to tell the world a fact, and on that fact to inspire it with a hope. The fact is that Jesus Christ lived, suffered, died, and rose from the dead in Palestine eighteen centuries ago. To tell the story of this life effectively the minister must be familiar with it; to paint the portrait of this character he must share its spirit. If he does, he cannot tell the story of that life and portray the lineaments of that character without making his hearers see and feel that here was a life worth living. They may not acknowledge the Scripture as authority; they may not believe in God's retributive justice; they may not accept the minister's standard of righteousness; they may not think that it is a crime against God

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and man to drink beer even in a no-license town, or to go on a picnic even on Sunday. But they will recognize in that incomparable life an ideal worthy of admiration if not of emulation, and in that person a character deserving of love if not demanding worship. And with this story of the life this apostle is to carry a message of hope: that a like life is possible to all men, even the lowest and the least, and a like character is attainable by all men, even though they be liberals and skeptics. This was the message of Paul to Rome and to Corinth; this was the ministry of Christ in Capernaum and in Jerusalem; in this was the power of the primitive Church. Whenever the ministry has forgotten this message, and gone aside to find a motive with which to appeal to men in the authority of a Church or the authority of a Book, or in the retribution of God, or in the preacher's own standard of righteousness, it has failed; and whenever it has come back to the story of Christ's life, and to the hope which that life enkindles, it has found in them a motive which does not fail. It is true that Capernaum and Corinth are in ruins; but the life which Christ lived in Capernaum and Paul preached in Corinth abides, a greater power to-day than ever before in the world's history.

We advise any pastor who fails to find a motive which affects the hearts and lives of the community to which he is addressing himself to look for the defect in himself before he searches for it in his auditors. It may be that his own cynical and pessimistic temper is quite as much at fault as the self-centered and materialistic temper of the people. If the preacher believes in the glad tidings which Jesus Christ has brought to the world, and if he has loving sympathy with men and women such as Christ had, a sympathy which makes him the friend, not the censor, of publicans and sinners, he has a motive which will not lose its power as long as hope and love have any power to move the hearts of the children of men.

The Smith College Celebration

(Editorial Correspondence)

TWENTY-FIVE years is a very short time in the life of a college, but, as in human lives, so in the lives of institutions, the events of a quarter of a century sometimes shape an entire career. Smith College was founded in 1875; compared with the University of Bologna—which several years ago celebrated its eight hundredth anniversary—with many of the Oxford colleges, and many of the Eastern colleges for men in this country, it came into existence but yesterday; but its progress has been so remarkable and so significant of the extraordinary enlargement of educational opportunities for women and the equally extraordinary eagerness of women to use those opportunities, that its first quarter of a century is more significant than whole centuries have been in the life of older institutions under different circumstances. The story of the College, recalled by the Rev. John M. Greene, D.D., and by President Seelye in the presence of a great audience in College Hall on Wednesday morning of last week, had a touch of the magical when one set side by side in imagination the small beginnings of 1875 and the rich achievements of 1900.

Smith College has been fortunate in many ways. It has the good fortune, shared by many other colleges for women, of having a charming setting. A college for women divorced from beauty would be a monstrosity. Education ought always to be associated with beauty both of landscape and architecture; for beauty is one of the prime instincts in the higher education. Smith College was fortunate in being set in the heart of a ripe old New England town, with all the characteristics which belong to the older New England towns—wide streets, overshadowing elms, dignified homes, wide spaces of lawn, richness of foliage. The beauty of old New England has always a touch of refinement, an atmosphere of repose, a suggestion of good blood in the best sense, and of good breeding in the same sense; and these things belong to Northampton, a town which has never been without its traditions of culture, and which has kept the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

charm of the olden time without paying the penalty of stagnation and dullness.

Smith College has been fortunate also in the enthusiasm and devotion of its alumnæ. The great majority of colleges keep their hold on the attention and imagination of the students who go out from them, but the graduates of Smith have been more than enthusiastic; they have been zealous; and it is to their zeal perhaps as much as to anything else that the College has owed its remarkable growth.

The celebration began on Tuesday morning, and began in the right way. The first word was spoken by the undergraduates; and those who were looking for an explanation of the rapid evolution of the institution could hardly fail to find it in the love and devotion expressed for the College, in the dignity and charm of manner in which this enthusiasm was conveyed to an appreciative audience, and in the admirable sense of form which every public utterance revealed. There was the evidence of something more vital than training in the appearance of the students; there was a touch of culture, that ripe quality which comes as much from atmosphere as from direct teaching, and which is the test of the higher education everywhere. Perhaps the secret of education at Smith is to be found in a combination of thorough training with a generous outlook upon life, with a simple and genuine humanism, and with an idealism which is not in the air, but which is a kind of inspiration, bearing its fruit in simple living, in natural relations between students, and in the faithful doing of work.

By a natural evolution, the fitness of which one could not fail to recognize, the exercises of the morning were supplemented in the afternoon by a series of brief addresses by the alumnæ of the College, representing not only the different activities—literature, philanthropy, scholarship, home and practical life—in which women are interested, but representing also, in the presence of the speakers, distinct achievement in these several fields. Here again one caught the fine note of intelligent work, of definite and clear ideas of life, and of an enthusiasm for humanity, not as a vague sentiment, but as a motive for practical effort. In the evening the Gymnasium was the scene of a charming reception, which brought together the alumnæ, friends of the College, its guests, and a goodly number of undergraduates. There is but one criticism to be made on this gathering: there were altogether too many interesting people present. He who was in search of good talk found the opportunities bewildering, and went away with the feeling that the reception ought to have been given in sections, so to speak.

The College was fortunate in the days which it had chosen for its celebration. Tuesday was beautiful with the early charm of October in New England, and Wednesday was radiant; as if the valley of the Connecticut had determined to contribute its full share to give the occasion that touch of outward and visible charm which is so suggestive of an inward and spiritual quality. There was music of the right kind. Bishop Lawrence made the introductory prayer; Massachusetts, the home of schools and the promoter of education from the earliest times, extended her greeting to the College through the Lieutenant-Governor. The morning was given up to two addresses, one by the Rev. Dr. John M. Greene, who received a welcome from the audience which was both spontaneous and heartfelt; every one present knew in advance what he had done for the institution, and the significance of his presence. He was the minister of the old church in Hatfield when, on a May day in 1861, Miss Sophia Smith came to consult him about the use of a large sum of money which had been left her in part by her brother. It was at his suggestion that Miss Smith began to consider seriously the founding of a Woman's College. There was then no woman's college in New England, although Mount Holyoke had long been a pioneer in the field of better educational opportunities for women; Vassar was not opened for students until four years later. Dr. Greene's suggestion bore fruit in July, 1868, when Miss Smith determined to found a college for women which should provide educational advantages equal to those open to men; give prominence to Biblical study and Christian religious culture; establish the cottage system of buildings or homes for the students; and organize a faculty in which men and women should share in the teaching and government of the institution. This introductory

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chapter in the history of the College was supplemented and completed by President Seelye in an address characteristic in its clearness and definiteness and admirable in its form. The College was opened on the 9th day of September, 1875. There was no preparatory department, and candidates for admission were required to meet standards then in vogue in the New England colleges for men. The curriculum offered a wider range of electives than the majority of colleges for men, and gave prominence to the study of music, art, and of Biblical literature. Although many applied for admission to the first class, only fourteen were able to meet the entrance requirements. At the beginning of the fourth year seventy-two students were admitted into the first class, and the formal organization of the College in all classes was completed, the students numbering a hundred and thirty-eight. The story is too long to tell in detail. At the end of twenty-five years Smith College has 1,127 undergraduates and 1,900 alumnæ. Its work is carried on in no less than thirty buildings, and the original endowment of about $365,000 has never been touched for building purposes, but remains intact, with such additions as have been made by other donors and benefactors.

The Outlook commented in its Educational Number on the rapidly growing feeling of fellowship between the colleges. No college now keeps its own birthdays; it summons its sister institutions to assist it in all its commemorations. College Hall was crowded on Wednesday afternoon to hear the addresses of President Carey, of Bryn Mawr, President Hazard, of Wellesley, President Taylor, of Vassar, President Hadley, of Yale, and Dr. Low, of Columbia, with Dean Briggs, of Harvard, and Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. It is the good fortune of most colleges to have presidents who can say what they wish to say in good English and in an effective manner; and the addresses, although many, were listened to with unabated interest to the very end. The subjects were serious, but the manner was easy and effective; there were touches of humor, telling points were made, and there were differences of view, frankly revealed, but in a spirit of unfailing courtesy.

Dr. Seelye referred to his own connection with the College in the briefest and most impersonal way, but every reference was eagerly seized by the audience as an opportunity of expressing the universal recognition of the extraordinary skill with which he has developed the resources of the College, the sanity of temper which he, perhaps as much as any one else, has infused into the students as a body, and the tone of natural, wholesome life which he has given to undergraduate intercourse. These are the characteristics of Smith College—enthusiasm without eccentricity, the religious spirit without narrowness or over-intensity, the scholarly habit without the air of pedantry, and a generous social life. A glance at the recent record of the achievements of Smith graduates in the field of scholarship shows that the growth of the College has not been secured by any letting down of standards of work; as a matter of fact, the great growth of late years has had no encouragement from the College authorities. Nearly ten per cent. of the entire body of the alumnæ have taken advanced academic degrees. Graduates of the College have secured a very prominent position in the teaching world, and on several college faculties show great strength, not only in numbers, but in capacity and prominence. In philosophy especially, several recent graduates, whose names it would be invidious to mention, have attained marked distinction at the older seats of learning both in this country and in Europe. If the record were published, it would present convincing evidence of the thorough teaching done at Smith, and the spirit which inspires the best students in the institution. The work of a college is not advanced by pressing its achievements upon the attention of the public; and in the case of a college for women especially, any form of advertising would be particularly obnoxious. From this element Smith College has been conspicuously free, as have been its sister institutions. The record of its achievements is to be found not only at Northampton, where it lies written in the most striking characters, but in the quiet influence of its graduates for better standards of life, for clear thinking and for high living, in hundreds of communities in all parts of the country.

H. W. M.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES

From a Republican Standpoint[1]

By Albert Shaw, LL.D.

Editor of the "American Monthly Review of Reviews"

IN a college debating society to which I once belonged each newly admitted member was assigned to one or the other of two practically even divisions, and there he remained during his four years. He might or might not have something to do with the choice of the negative or the affirmative when a question was selected for the weekly debate; but in any case he was expected to be loyal to his division, and, in so far as possible, to adapt his thinking to the exigencies of the situation. If the intellectual activities of student life had been centered chiefly about such a system, I should be disposed to think it seriously at fault. But classroom studies and the general atmosphere of an institution of higher learning are usually free enough from the controversial or party bias to correct the methods of the debating society.

The longer I observe practical politics and government in our own and other countries, the more strongly I find myself inclined to differ from those who advocate the plan of government by fixed parties as an ideal system. I am not able to see the advantages of applying mere debating-society methods to the serious discussion of problems affecting the welfare of a nation. And it seems to me to involve loss of energy and efficiency to treat politics as, for instance, a great game of football, between tolerably well matched teams; or to carry on every election on the analogies of warfare, with a "campaign" in which the whole talk is of "fight" and the "enemy," and the supreme struggle is for "victory." I have not been able to discover that fierce partisanship promotes the health and purity of government. On the contrary, in this country there are many evidences to show that needless party prejudices, which divide honest men into rival groups, are kept alive as a principal means by which knaves and rascals acquire political power for their own base ends.

In a vast number of other departments of active life besides politics we rely upon the principles of intelligent self-government. For example, workingmen are associated together in trade-unions and mutual benefit societies. Business men act together in corporations, chambers of commerce, and numerous other ways; and the greater part of our entire population is organized, as respects its religious life, in societies called churches. Now it happens that in all these other forms of associated activity, in everything except politics alone, we are taught the great advantages of harmony and the dreadful ills of perpetual division and party strife. It would indeed be difficult to carry on a bank if half the stockholders always considered it their duty to criticise and attack on all occasions the management of the institution, and if each annual election of the board of directors were so closely and fiercely contested that the result was always in doubt. When discord of that kind prevails in a business institution, the sooner it winds up its affairs the better for all concerned. The same thing is true of a church. Where virtually half of the membership is always inveterately opposed to the pastor and to everything that he and the officers are endeavoring to accomplish, there comes a speedy end to usefulness.

Now, for my part, I am unable to see any final and conclusive reason why partisanship for its own sake is essential to the carrying on of the public business of a school district, a township, a village, a municipal corporation, a county administration, a State government, or the high affairs of a great nation. I simply believe in the value of united action in parties when men have some genuine and intel-

[1] In next week's Outlook Messrs. Shaw and Towne will conclude their survey of the campaign issues, taking up the questions of imperialism and trusts, and the issues of the campaign will be summed up judicially by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ligible end to gain by such methods. There are other times when it would seem to me a great advantage that citizens should find themselves able to think nearly enough alike about public men, and also about measures, to act together in politics. In short, I believe heartily in an occasional "era of good feeling," such as existed in the times of James Monroe.

We have had so much strife and turmoil in our political life in this country that we are entitled to breathing-spells of peace and quiet, when we may enjoy the privilege of thinking well of our fellow-citizens, including those that are in power, and when perhaps more may be accomplished by frank, friendly, and forbearing discussion of policies than by partisan onslaughts.

My mind tends, therefore, with almost equal firmness to two convictions: First, that the present is a suitable time for a vote of confidence in the administration of the country, and an unfavorable time for the display of captious or intense partisanship; and, second, that issues not now sufficiently formulated for action or for mature discussion are likely within a few years to present themselves in such a way that rather sharp political conflict may be inevitable, whether men should seek it or not.

I have been asked to write something as to what seems to me the propriety of supporting the Republican National candidates this year. I am the more free to do this because I write as a private citi zen, under no obligations of any kind to make out a case or to give any reasons that might tally with those of party leaders or campaign committees. What I shall have to say must concern itself in part with men, and somewhat more with measures.

The past quarter-century has not been productive of great statesmen anywhere. It has, however, produced many well-trained men, of a type better qualified perhaps to act than to discuss or to philosophize. In the highest offices of a democracy, however, we need men of such a combination of qualities that, while they are superior in judgment and discernment and highly capable in action, they are not inferior in giving reasons and in those arts of expression which must always have their important place where the educational standard is high and where every schoolboy studies the history and politics of his own country. At the present moment there is, in my opinion, no other man in the United States so well qualified to be President as Mr. McKinley. I observe that the only men who inveigh bitterly against the President's motives and character are a class of men not in a position to speak from personal knowledge. No President, while in office has ever been more strong in the esteem of public men of all parties at Washington than William McKinley. Next to Mr. McKinley, I am inclined to think that Theodore Roosevelt is the best-qualified man in the country to bear the responsibilities of the Presidency. Both men know the country well in all its parts, and are wholly emancipated from local or sectional prejudices. They are both eminently National in their point of view.

Mr. McKinley, while in Congress, devoted himself to public questions of broad bearing. His conspicuous advocacy of protection—however men may differ upon that question—was in no local or narrowly partisan spirit, but was related essentially to his views of National life and development. Mr. McKinley, in addition to his long years in Congress, had the advantage of executive experience as Governor of the great State of Ohio. He has now had the crowning experience of the executive conduct of the Government of the United States through a period notable for its many important public problems.

I am fully aware of the objections, on general principles, so long as American party systems remain what they are, to according a second term to the President of the United States. Those objections may be summed up in the remark that ambition for a second term is likely to have a bad effect upon the conduct of affairs during the second half of the first term. Public affairs, however, in the past two years have, relatively speaking, been of so absorbing a nature that political intrigue has played a diminished part; and there are not many experienced politicians who would say that Mr. McKinley's unanimous renomination at Philadelphia was not chiefly due to the conviction that on public grounds, all things considered, it was wise to seek his services for another four years in the White House.

Aside from his perfect temper, his self-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

control, his tact, and his wide knowledge of men—all of which are very valuable qualities in politics—Mr. McKinley has great natural dignity without any stiffness or self-consciousness whatever, and he constantly shows capacity for taking a disinterested view of public questions. With very few exceptions, he has made remarkably creditable appointments to public office. He has great persuasiveness in public speech, and the power of singularly lucid presentation in his messages and state papers, as well as in such deliverances as his recent notification speech and his still more recent letter of acceptance.

But, it is sometimes asked, admitting that Mr. McKinley is an amiable gentleman of many excellent traits and qualifications, is it not true that he lacks decision of character? and is it not true that he is subject to undue influence from undesirable sources? These are questions that cannot be answered in such a way as to satisfy everybody, because no two men can possibly apply the same standards. I do not, for my part, think that Mr. McKinley has shown fatal infirmity of will, or that he has been as putty in the hands of either personal or official advisers. I believe that he has been and is now truly the head of the Administration. As to his being Mr. Hanna's man, I should be inclined to say, from what I have seen of politics, that it is at least equally true to say that Mr. Hanna is his man. Mr. McKinley's heads of Executive Departments and Constitutional advisers have never, so far as I know, felt that a "kitchen cabinet" interposed itself between them and the President; nor have they felt that their councils were presided over by a weak or inefficient man.

As for the Vice-Presidential candidate, every one knows that Governor Roosevelt can write a vigorous style and can make a telling speech, that he has an unusual degree of versatility, and impresses the public with a quality of positiveness and dash appealing especially to young men. But to those who know him best Roosevelt is not merely a dashing and versatile person who likes to wear a Rough Rider's hat and gallop picturesquely up a rugged hillside. He is, rather, the methodical and steady worker who wastes no time, who keeps himself in good physical condition in order that he may do his real work the better, who seeks competent advice and listens with a reasonable degree of patience in all matters where counsel or expert knowledge is requisite, and who has given closer, more detailed, and more careful attention to the duties of the Governorship of New York than any man who has sat in that chair for a great many years.

Mr. Roosevelt, it should be remembered, lived quietly in Washington for a long time as Chairman of the Civil Service Board, and then acquired exceptional familiarity with the organized business of carrying on the United States Government. By more recent experience he is exceptionally familiar with the army and the navy. He has a keen interest in our foreign policy, with that intensely American point of view which, in my opinion at least, every President and every Secretary of State ought to have.

The founders of this Republic expected that there would always be selected for the Presidency the man best qualified for that office, and for the Vice-Presidency the man next best qualified. I may merely repeat what I have already said, that, in my personal judgment, at the present moment William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt are the two citizens of the United States who best meet the test of superior qualifications.

If Messrs. McKinley and Roosevelt are not to be elected, the only alternative that can be considered at the present stage of the contest is the election of Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson. I shall have nothing to say against these men. If Mr. Bryan should be elected President, his purpose would be to serve the whole country to the best of his ability. He is a man of great strength of will, tenacity of purpose, and force of character. He has remarkable gifts of argument and exposition. How well fitted he is to perform the manifold daily duties of a great executive office, or to ascertain and pursue the wise course in a difficult and delicate matter of public policy—such, for example, as that which the Chinese question has lately presented—can be only a matter of conjecture, because Mr. Bryan has not as yet stood the test of experience in executive or diplomatic work. The country knows him only as a brilliant platform

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

orator, identified with the advocacy of certain specific opinions and extremely skillful in the dialectics of political debate. In so far as his talents have hitherto disclosed themselves, he would seem well fitted to be the opposition leader on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Under our present party system, which aims at the exaggeration of differences instead of their reduction to a minimum, it is almost impossible for any competing candidate to maintain the tone of his campaign utterances—and the state of mind that they represent—when he comes to find himself burdened with administrative responsibilities. And I do not for a moment suppose that, in case of his election, Mr. Bryan of the White House, after a year or two in office, would bear much resemblance to Mr. Bryan of the stump as a majority of his fellow-citizens now conceive him to be. My opinion of Mr. Bryan is that he belongs most essentially to our conservative class of citizens, and that it is the temporary accident of politics that has made him appear to be a man of deeply radical instincts.

As for his point of view, it is, perhaps, a good sign rather than a bad one when a young man in politics approaches every question from the standpoint of abstract principle. Experience in actually doing things is what compels such a mind to give attention to concrete conditions. Thus far, Mr. Bryan has dealt with ideas and generalizations. He first became known to the country by the part he took in debating the tariff question seven or eight years ago. He was more concerned with theories than with schedules. Subsequently the money question assumed the first place in the Western mind, and Mr. Bryan became one of the propagandists of the free silver movement, building his conclusions by large reasoning upon dignified premises.

History will probably confer upon Mr. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," the distinction of being the man who, far more than any one else, created that sudden and astonishing furor for the free coinage of silver that culminated in the Chicago Convention of 1896, where Mr. Bryan was nominated for the Presidency solely because of his eloquence in the advocacy of that monetary doctrine. Our silver movement stands unique in the record of modern politics. It was due to the well-meant but wholly mistaken and unscientific action of the Republicans in the Civil War, in throwing the currency of the country upon a paper basis, that questions of the coinage and currency have since been dealt with as popular party issues. In Canada, which is just as truly a self-governing democracy as our own country, nobody would dream of making the monetary system of the country a matter of passionate party politics. Nor has any one ever seriously attempted to do so in recent times in England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, or the Scandinavian countries. In all these countries—where, by the way, the general intelligence about such matters is at least as high on the average as it is in this country—there has been no lack among specialists of careful study and frank discussion of the difficult problems, both theoretical and practical, that belong to the whole question of money and the mechanism of exchange. But it is only with us that such matters are supposed to belong in the realm of party politics.

The two principal requisites in a monetary standard are (1) that it shall be in general use, and (2) that it shall possess tolerable stability. Unless there is some extraordinary reason for it, the question of fundamentally changing monetary standards ought not to be brought into popular political controversy, because it creates uncertainties that disturb every kind of business. A few years ago there was, assuredly, reason enough in the arguments for bimetallism to justify political economists, financial experts, and experienced statesmen in giving the most sober attention to the question whether or not the principal nations had, upon the whole, made a mistake in adopting the single gold standard; and to the further question whether or not it might be feasible for the commercial world to restore silver to the position of a full money metal on some generally accepted plan. But there has been little ground for popular excitement in this country over monetary problems that did not exist in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, or in Great Britain and Continental Europe. Workingmen and farmers in the United States were not in a wholly peculiar position in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

respect to the monetary standard, and they had nothing to gain by substituting a dollar of less purchasing power, except for some advantages that might accrue to those who were in debt.

The Republicans in 1896 had expected to make the tariff question their principal issue; but the capture of the Democratic Convention by the free-silver men, and the nomination of Mr. Bryan on a free-silver platform, made it necessary for that party to devote its whole energy to arguments against changing the character of the dollar. After the election of Mr. McKinley, great endeavors were made on the part of very many Democrats to persuade the Democratic party to regard the monetary question as settled for the present at least, and to let it alone. And unquestionably there were efforts to persuade Mr. Bryan to regard that issue as having passed outside of the domain of practical politics.

But Mr. Bryan declared himself more strongly convinced than ever, and made it plain that his political fortunes were henceforth to be absolutely identified with the one proposition that the political salvation of the people of the United States depended upon according to everybody the free right to take to the mint an amount of silver then worth about fifty cents in the open market, and exchange it for a coined dollar of full legal-tender value. He was at once proclaimed as in the field for renomination in 1900, and his time and energy were largely given to quiet but incessant work looking toward his renomination and election on a silver platform in the present year. To this end the Silver Republican party was kept alive as a means for drawing to Mr. Bryan a class of voters in the Northwest who might be prejudiced against the Democratic party. In like manner the major part of the Populists were carefully organized and set at work as a Bryan party pure and simple. Those in the Populist ranks who did not like this plan, and who had other aspirations for their party than those represented by Mr. Bryan and free silver, withdrew, under the leadership of men like Mr. Wharton Barker and Mr. Donnelly, and set up a smaller organization of their own. Great political skill was brought to bear for the purpose of keeping the State Democratic organizations in the control of Mr. Bryan and his friends, with sole reference to the great free-silver issue that was to carry the country in 1900.

Mr. Bryan made it perfectly clear that, except upon that issue, he could not and would not be a Presidential candidate. I think it only fair that all students of the present political situation should be reminded that it was this elaborate work of the affiliated free-silver parties, and nothing else whatever, that brought about Mr. Bryan's renomination this year. The unexpected injection into the Kansas City platform of a clause declaring that imperialism is the paramount issue cannot alter the fact that Mr. Bryan held the majority of the delegates at Kansas City by virtue of his years of work as a free-silver advocate.

It was the silver issue, therefore, and nothing else, which made Mr. Bryan the logical candidate of the three parties whose fusion had been brought about by sole virtue of the relation of Mr. Bryan to that particular question. The only way by which the Democrats at Kansas City could in reality have made imperialism the paramount issue was (1) to have omitted the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of '96; (2) to have ignored or expressly postponed the free-silver question; and (3) to have nominated somebody else than Mr. Bryan.

The country had squarely defeated free silver four years ago, and it had clinched that decision by again electing a very strong sound-money majority in the House of Representatives two years ago, and further by gradually increasing the sound-money and Republican majority in the Senate. If, indeed, the war had brought new questions to the front and relegated old ones to the rear, the Democrats should have seen this to be true and acted accordingly. Mr. Bryan perceived the impropriety of his being nominated except upon a silver platform, and, in consequence, his demand was granted.

Mr. Bryan's sense of consistency has thus forced upon the country this year a wrong platform and a wrong candidate; and I believe that the country's sense of consistency firmly demands Mr. Bryan's defeat. His election would inevitably open the silver question in a manner needlessly disturbing. Changing the monetary standard is like altering an established street grade to which all kinds of costly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

adjustments have been made both above ground and underneath. Manifestly, the street grade ought not to be changed unless there is very serious reason for it. I do not at the present moment see the shadow of a reason for changing the monetary standard. It is true I have no sympathy with the idea that some Eastern bankers and monetary reformers entertain, that the gold standard has a place in the eternal fitness of things, and has the force of a permanent law of nature. But the gold standard is actually in use throughout the greater part of the commercial world; and the common sense of the American people ought to show them that they have had enough of the money controversy as a party issue. I hope and believe that Mr. Bryan's defeat will relieve the country for twenty years to come of partisan clamor for a change by statute in the purchasing power of the unit of value.

Even if Mr. Bryan's election should not precipitate a great panic, it would lead to such distrust in business circles as very greatly to depress industrial and commercial life, with the result of idle workshops and hard times. The money question would inevitably become the leading issue again in the Congressional elections of 1902. Since the country does not really intend to allow men of Mr. Bryan's views to throw its exchanges permanently upon the basis of free silver, it would be fortunate, on many accounts, to have all apprehensions on that score forever set at rest by an emphatic defeat of the one man whose insistence gave the demand for the immediate free coinage of silver its present place in the platform of the great Democratic party.

If there were conclusive reasons for defeating the free-silver movement four years ago, those reasons are vastly stronger now. For, on the one hand, the grievances that it was thought free silver would alleviate have now almost entirely disappeared; while, on the other hand, the credit interests liable to suffer harm by an arbitrary change in the monetary unit are vastly larger and more widespread now than four years ago. The interests that free silver ostensibly sought to benefit then were principally those of debt-burdened farmers in the West and Southwest. A period of excellent crops and high prices has since then enabled farmers to pay off their mortgages; and hundreds of thousands of them are now money-lenders on their own account. There is no longer—in any such sense as in former years—a creditor East and a debtor West. There are no sectional interests to be served by making money cheaper. Within a week, extremely well-informed free-silver men from beyond the Mississippi have admitted to me in private conversation that the popular clamor for free silver among the farmers who were so ardent for it in 1896 has altogether subsided.

On the one hand, then, there has come about a greatly changed relation between the credit and debit interests of different sections of this country. But, on the other hand, several years of prosperity have meant an almost incalculable expansion of general credit on the basis of the existing gold standard. Four years ago free silver would have been as a lighted match in an almost empty powder magazine. To-day free silver coinage would come as a blazing spark in an immensely larger magazine, full of high explosives to the very ridge-pole. I have no doubt whatever that in the present almost unprecedented development of industrial activity—and the expanded state of financial credit that always accompanies such activity—the serious threat of a change in the value of the dollar unit in which payment must be made would precipitate a financial panic; and I also believe the explosion would be the most violent one this country has ever experienced.

Mr. Bryan has been credited with a knowledge of the writings of monetary scientists, and is said to hold the views of European bimetallists like M. de Laveleye. I, too, have been a more or less diligent student of monetary science for a good many years, and have learned enough to know the difficulties of the subject. I have had the advantage of knowing personally such authorities on opposite sides of the silver question as the late M. de Laveleye, of Belgium, and Sir Robert Giffen, of England. I shared in the opinion of Professor de Laveleye some years ago that the general demonetization of silver was a serious mistake, and that there was a tendency to gold appreciation in the single standard that wrought a subtle though very real hardship to producing communities; and I held

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

earnestly to the theory of the late President Francis A. Walker in his advocacy of a plan of international bimetallism, and sympathized with the views and practical efforts of the late Secretary Windom, whose confidence, to some extent, it was my privilege to share. I make these personal remarks merely to show that I have not been unmindful heretofore of whatever force there might be in the theoretical silver argument.

But I have never believed that, at any time since the price of silver has fallen so low in the bullion market, the United States alone could succeed in establishing and maintaining the parity of the two metals at the ratio of 16 to 1. And I have also come to the conclusion that the enormous and constantly accelerating increase in the output of the gold-mines of the world has, for the present at least, fully offset the tendency to relative appreciation which many men, I among them, believed that they discerned several years ago. It is to be remembered that M. de Laveleye based his doctrines largely upon the views of his eminent friend Dr. Suess, of Vienna, geologist and statesman, as to the prospective output of the money metals; and those views have not been borne out by recent facts. I see no reason, then, that is wise and useful, why we should not for the present rest content with the gold standard and turn our thoughts to other matters that are more pressing. To no man in the United States just now—whether day-laborer, mechanic, farmer, clerk, school-teacher, business man or professional man—does the gold standard present any really appreciable hardships; while the attempt to make a shift back to the ancient bimetallic standard at the ratio of 16 to 1 involves some peril for everybody. Yet Mr. Bryan refused to take the Democratic nomination this year unless the platform should distinctly demand an immediate return to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This, in my opinion, is reason enough why every thoughtful man should vote against Mr. Bryan.

I am to be permitted in another article to make some comments upon other questions prominent in the present campaign.

From a Democratic Standpoint

By Charles A. Towne

Ex-Congressman from the Sixth Minnesota District

THE Republican party in the present campaign apparently relies upon three principal considerations in its appeal for the support of the people of the United States. First, it argues that, whatever may be the proposed policies of the Administration, the existence of an alleged widespread and superabundant prosperity should incline the voter to give the party a new lease of power and a *carte blanche* commission for all purposes whatsoever. Secondly, in marked contrast to the method of the party at its origin, when, in its platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, it called upon the people, "without regard to past political differences or divisions," to support its policies and its ticket because of certain definite principles which it promulgated, it now attempts to rally the forces heretofore committed to its support with the cry, "Uphold the hands of the Administration. Vote for the grand old party." Third, very great reliance is placed upon the "scare" argument, so successfully invoked in 1896, whereby, without condescending to details and reasons, the most doleful and horrible predictions are made respecting the disaster which would overtake the country should any other party than the Republican party be permitted to assume charge of the government. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, in his famous St. Paul speech, declares that the election of Mr. Bryan "would cause economic and financial chaos," and Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent communications to Mr. Schurz, is at considerable pains to voice the same prophecy.

It is to be noted that all of these arguments in favor of the Republican party avoid everything like a frank discussion of the issues raised by notorious public events, and by the intense popular interest aroused thereby. It would seem that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expectation of those in power is that mere party habit, with the momentum of the possession of office and the power to punish and reward, will be sufficient to secure the deliberate approval of the party, and its continuance in power, by the patriotism and judgment of the citizenship of the United States. This, of course, is not at all flattering to our National character. This government is a government of opinion. While it is true that every man is entitled to his opinion, it certainly must be conceded that this right is conditioned, or ought to be, upon the exercise by the individual of all his powers in an attempt to have right opinions.

It is a trite observation that the safety of our institutions depends upon the ability and disposition of our people to think wisely and act bravely upon public questions. Few people question that the general level of ability is sufficient to qualify the average American citizen for this high function. But even fewer, I am persuaded, have sufficiently considered how rare is the other quality, that of courage to act up to convictions once formed. The bigotry and tyranny of party constitute to-day the very greatest danger to this Republic. Washington, with great insight, called attention to this danger in his Farewell Address. A very wide observation has convinced me that the average citizen, and particularly the average member of the party in power, has practically resigned the right of independent thinking, or of independent action following upon the conclusions of his thinking. Let this spirit be developed far enough and it must lead to a result as destructive of popular liberty as any dogma of absolute sovereignty could be. "My country, right or wrong," as a motto is bad enough. "My party, right or wrong," as a rule of political conduct involves an absolute surrender of individual judgment to the aggregate voice of an association of men frequently swayed by the narrowest and most selfish motives, or dominated and manipulated by a shrewd coterie of ambitious and grasping leadership. But there is still another step in abdication of the highest right of citizenship. It naturally follows from this last. "My President, right or wrong," involves the quintessence of monarchy. A President who is held to no accountability, and whose partisans will blindly support him in whatever course he embarks upon, is in no different case from the despot whose absolute power is recognized in the formula, "The king can do no wrong."

Somewhat illogically, Republican orators and editors are in the habit of criticising the Democratic party and its allies for urging a merely "anti" programme. But surely if to "stay by the old party" at all hazards is in and of itself a sufficient argument for a Republican, then to be "anti" whatever the Republican proposes would be ample creed for men who happen to belong to opposing political organizations. But, it is submitted, there is no merit in this charge. When a party proposes policies that involve radical departures from the habits and traditions of the country, and which aim at consequences difficult to calculate, and dangerous not only to the welfare of the people but to the fundamental principles of the government, then merely to oppose these purposes is in itself to have the most positive and aggressive programme. Republicans who urge this argument should remember that the "antis" have a highly honorable lineage in the history of America. Our National forefathers were "antis," opposed to the policy of taxation without representation, and on this point they made the whole Revolution turn, leading to independence and nationality. The Republican party itself began as an anti-slavery party, opposing the spread of slavery into the Territories and its increasing control of the foreign and domestic policy of the Government.

Returning to the first argument urged in support of the Republican cause in this campaign, the "prosperity" argument, let us briefly inquire what claim it really gives the Republican party upon the gratitude and confidence of the people. In the first place, this argument begs the question. It is entirely possible, indeed history seems almost to warrant us in saying that it is usual, for the most dangerous stretches of power to be attempted in times when the relatively prosperous condition of the people will indispose them to be vigilant or critical. Abraham Lincoln, referring to the purpose with which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, said that its authors were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

aware of "the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants," and that they therefore undertook to frame a great fundamental principle of liberty toward which the eyes of the people should be constantly turned, and which should serve them as a standard maxim of self-government under all possible temptations.

The cry of prosperity by the leaders of the Republican party, accompanied by an evasion of sober argument upon the great questions presented by recent administrative policies, is an insult to the intelligence of the people of the United States. "The full dinner-pail" likewise impugns the capacity of the workingmen of the country. In old days the slaves had a "full dinner-pail." In ancient Rome the rabble, which had parted with every vestige of the ancient liberties of the Roman people, found tyranny agreeable, provided only they were satisfied with "bread and the circus."

But this is not the whole of the answer to this preposterous claim of the Republican party to the support of the American people because business and industrial conditions have recently been an improvement upon those prevailing from 1893 to 1897. The fact is, first, that the prosperity referred to is over-colored, and, secondly and chiefly, that the measure of prosperity actually experienced came absolutely regardless of Republican policies and in spite of them. The great index of these improved conditions has been the rise of average prices. From 1893 to 1897 there had been a general fall of prices approximating thirteen per cent. Since this period there has been a general rise of prices of practically thirty-five per cent. in America and more than twenty-five per cent. in England. The inevitable result has been a vast encouragement of enterprise and a great movement of commodities with a corresponding demand for labor. The consequent prosperity to our people has not been so equitably disposed, however, as it would have been if the operation of the great trust monopolies of the country had not diverted to them a considerable proportion of the increased returns of industry that under a just distribution would have found its way into the pockets of the farmers and producers of the United States. If, for example, the line of average prices during the last three years be sketched upon paper, and then this be resolved into two factors, one indicated by a line representing farm products and the other by a line representing trust-made articles, it will be apparent at a glance that the trust prices have risen abnormally high, and very largely at the expense of the farmers of the United States. When we consider, therefore, the fact that to the farmer in most cases the yield of his land has not been sufficient to enable him to command therewith in return the manufactured articles he has to purchase, in any greater proportion than that represented by the ratio of the price of his products to the manufactured articles previously to this general rise; and when we remember the thousands of commercial travelers displaced by the alleged "economy in production" of the trusts, and the vast numbers of laboring men deprived of employment by the closing down of the trust-managed industries—it will be easily evident that to a considerable proportion of our population, upon a careful survey of the situation, this vaunted prosperity must appear "as idle as a painted boat upon a painted ocean."

Moreover, the prosperity which has visited the United States has been only our distributive share of a revival that has embraced all of the great nations of the earth. On page 43 of the "Financial Review Annual" for 1900 the statement is made by its London correspondent that "trade [in England] has been more prosperous during the past year [1899] than for the previous quarter of a century, and probably has been better than in any other year in the history of our country." The experience of France and Germany for the same period is to the same effect. It is likewise true that the preceding period of depression suffered by the United States visited these other nations as well. What is the explanation of this common fortune and misfortune? To say that such world-wide results have been produced by the Administration of the United States Government is to talk folly. It is the most childish exhibition that alleged statesmen have ever been guilty of, when the leaders of the Republican party indulge in such flamboyant hyperbole as the following from the speech of a distinguished Senator in the Phila-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

delphia Convention last June: "Four years ago the American people confided to him [McKinley] their highest and most sacred trust. Behold with what results! He found the industries of this country paralyzed; he quickened them with a new life that has brought to the American people a prosperity unprecedented in all their history. He found the labor of this country everywhere idle; he has given it everywhere employment. He found it everywhere in distress; he has made it everywhere prosperous and buoyant with hope. He found the mills and shops and factories and mines everywhere closed; they are now everywhere open." The fatuity with which the tremendous and complicated concerns of the American people are thus hitched to one man, a man with very circumscribed opportunities of directly affecting the causes upon which such prodigious results depend, cannot, perhaps, be paralleled in the history of the world. This apotheosis of McKinley by grown men would be a very ridiculous thing if it did not indicate a really dangerous tendency in our politics, and were it not so intimately connected with a disposition to clothe this alleged fortunate and beneficent ruler of all mundane affairs with authority menacing to the Constitution and to liberty.

The fact is that these improved conditions have resulted from causes alleged in 1896, by the opponents of the Republican party, as entirely competent to produce them, and then denied by the advocates of Republican policies. The demand for the free coinage of silver as well as of gold was based upon the alleged insufficiency of the supply of metallic money for the constantly increasing necessities of a growing population and an expanding commerce. It was claimed that the value of money consists in the equivalent of all other things on the average for which it exchanges; that, therefore, the preservation of relative stability in the dollar is to be found in the maintenance of a level of general prices as nearly unvarying as possible. It was also claimed, and not only reason but the entire experience of the world was cited in proof of the claim, that a continued fall of general prices, invariably indicative of a scarcening money supply, is productive of disaster, the loss of property under the burden of debts too heavy to be borne, and the discouragement of enterprise.

This phenomenon was illustrated by data of absolutely scientific character covering the period from 1873 to 1896. Between these dates the general level of prices fell throughout the gold-using world an average of about 50 per cent.; which is only another way of saying that the purchasing power, *i.e.*, the value, of gold had increased 100 per cent. in a quarter of a century. The argument for the restoration of the silver coinage followed from this as a natural consequence. It was perfectly clear to a scientific mind that this added value of gold was due to the increased demand made upon it for monetary uses, and that this increased demand in turn resulted from depriving silver of its money function. To the same cause is due the decline in the value of silver relatively to gold. It has always been a familiar principle that the value of a thing depends upon the ratio of the supply of it to the demand for it; and that, other things being equal, the demand for it will depend upon the use to which it may be put. Now, to take away from silver the right to be money, and the demand for it which this right must unavoidably produce, since the demand for money is always equal to the economic demand for all things exchangeable by means of money, must cause its value to fall. Correspondingly, to increase the demand for gold by transferring to it that monetary demand which had previously been satisfied by silver, at once vastly increased the value of gold. The contention of bimetallists was that the fall of prices could be stopped by an increase of metallic money, and that this increase could be furnished by opening the mints again to the equal treatment of silver and gold, and by conferring upon them, when coined, the same monetary uses. Manifestly, this same result might be produced, at least temporarily, by a vast increase of the metallic supply through the unexpected expansion of the output of the one metal which retained the privilege of the mint and the laws. It should be borne in mind that the bimetallic argument was not based on a blind love of white money or a perverse hatred of yellow money. The quantitative principle was the thing insisted upon; and so long as both gold

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and silver had the same rights and the same powers, an increase in the supply of either was an increment of the joint quantity, and therefore equally available to support the price-level and the stability of the value of the money unit.

On the other hand, the Republican contention in 1896 was, first, that there is no appreciable relation between the quantity of money and prices; and, secondly, that falling prices are a good thing and a sign of progressive civilization. It was constantly argued by Republican journals and statesmen that there was money enough in the United States in 1896, and that no more was needed; that, indeed, the quantity of money is of comparatively little consequence, provided that what money we have is "good." Even President McKinley, in his letter of acceptance four years ago, expressly indorsed this proposition. To-day we witness in the United States and the other great nations a vastly accelerated industrial movement, which Republican statesmen have the audacity to take credit for, but which is unquestionably the result of causes which in 1896 were declared by them to be incapable of producing such conditions. This increased prosperity would not have been possible but for a general rise in prices; and this general rise in prices could not have occurred without a tremendous increase in the world's available money supply. But this very rise in prices was declared in 1896 to be undesirable, and the increased supply of metallic money unnecessary. There are in the country to-day not far from five hundred millions of dollars more than there were in 1896—an increase of about six dollars per capita. Will anybody say that the recent movement in trade could have taken place by any possibility with five hundred millions of dollars less money in the country?

But it is now claimed that the silver question has been settled by this increase in the output of the world's gold. Those who urge this argument are not well informed on either the present monetary condition of the world or the probabilities of future gold production. Referring to the last point, it is sufficient here to say that the present increased output of gold is practically only a recurrence of a familiar phenomenon in the history of the precious metals. In 1854, as the reader will remember, when the theretofore unprecedented output of gold, due to the discovery and exploitation of the mines of California, Australia, and Siberia, made the great creditors of the world solicitous lest money should become too "cheap," a movement was started for the demonetization of that metal, which actually took place by legislation in Germany and Holland. But the movement reached its flood and then decreased. The alleged danger passed, but one of the most beneficent advances in the prosperity of the world and in the cause of civilization witnessed in all history was the direct result. It is the opinion of some of our greatest contemporary thinkers, such, for example, as Professor Eduard Suess, of Vienna, who combines the learning of an economist and the scientific attainments of a geologist, that the present great increase in the output of gold cannot long continue and will be succeeded by a comparative dearth.

The editors and political leaders of the Republican party, who, with smug complacence, declare that the McKinley administration has "settled" the silver issue, should endeavor to understand that the metallic money question is a world question; that the tremendous strides now making in China and other hitherto comparatively stagnant countries that are using silver money must result, if commerce with them is to grow upon a business basis, in some solution of the problem presented by the broken par of exchange between silver and gold. They must also bear in mind that the populations now avowedly upon the gold standard are not over one-third as numerous as those not upon that standard, and that, if the difficulty now being experienced by the British Government for India in attempting to introduce the gold standard there is any criterion, it would be absolutely impossible to extend that system to the whole world. It is, indeed, a very interesting fact that at this moment no living statesman or economist will support the proposition that the gold standard could be immediately extended so as to include all the nations of the earth. Now, what is the alternative? We in the United States have not as yet become very familiar with one branch of the coinage discussion, which has almost first

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

place in such discussions in England, where trade with silver-using countries forms so very large a percentage of the total commerce. In order that silver-using and gold-using countries may trade successfully together, there must be a comparatively stable par of exchange between the two money metals. Let this be illustrated as follows: Suppose that a New York merchant is exporting to Shanghai. He sends a cargo of goods for which he must receive in Shanghai 50,000 taels in silver, in order to recompense him for his total outlay and afford the necessary profit to warrant his continuance in the business. The par value in gold of the tael ordinarily referred to in commercial transactions with China is about $1.34. Suppose that he draws a bill of exchange on his Shanghai correspondent for 50,000 taels at ninety days. With silver at par, he would receive in payment the equivalent of $67,000 in gold. But suppose that during the ninety days between the drawing of the draft and its maturity silver exchange falls ten per cent. Then the tael is worth $1.206, and upon the payment of the draft he would receive only $60,300 in gold. But inasmuch as it was necessary that his cargo should bring $67,000 in gold in order to make the venture profitable, the fall in exchange has cost him the loss of the difference between $67,000 and $60,300, or $6,700. On the other hand, suppose that a Shanghai merchant exports to New York, and he sends a cargo for which he must receive there $50,000 in gold in order to return him his outlay with all expenses and the necessary profit. With a tael equivalent to $1.34, the bill of exchange, payable in New York, would give him the equivalent of 37,310 taels. But if silver exchange declined 10 per cent. before the maturity of the draft, so that a tael would be worth only $1.206, $50,000 in gold would bring him 41,460 taels, or 4,150 taels more than he expected. Now, inasmuch as a tael in China would continue to pay as many debts and do as much work after the fall as before, the original profit to the Shanghai merchant has been increased by the sum of 4,150 taels. Is it not apparent that, with a falling silver exchange, the trader from the gold-using country is at a continual disadvantage, and that a premium is thereby placed upon exports from silver-using countries? Obviously, fluctuations either way must make commerce a game of hazard. England has undertaken to meet this problem of a fluctuating exchange by the closing of the India mints and the artificial fixation of the rupee at the equivalent of 1s. 4d. This experiment has been far from successful, resulting, among other things, in the discouragement of India manufactures for the benefit of similar enterprises in China. Many of the best financiers in the world are also convinced that the experiment now making to introduce the gold standard into India must fail, not only on account of local conditions in India, but because of the impossibility of taking from the European gold supply sufficient gold for the practical maintenance of the gold system in India, without the gravest danger to the financial fabric of the gold-standard world.

The silver question is therefore still unsettled; and the only practicable settlement of it is in a restoration of the equivalent money relation between silver and gold, which can only be brought about either by a consociation of nations or by the opening of the mints of a sufficiently powerful nation to give support by commercial use to the two metals at a proper ratio of equivalence.

It must be borne in mind also that a great many votes at the coming election are likely to be determined by another phase of the money question which the action of the Republican party has made prominent. The financial legislation of March last aimed at the definitive establishment of the gold standard in the United States. One of its incidents was the practical destruction of the greenback by converting it into what is really a gold certificate, and the refunding and perpetuation of the National debt for the purpose of making it the basis of paper-money issues by the banks. The greenback is strongly intrenched in the sentiment of the masses of the Republican party. Moreover, it has never been the popular opinion in this country that the provision of currency is a bank function. Large numbers of Republicans believe that the gradual change in our financial system which has resulted in narrowing its base to gold alone has been to a great extent for the purpose of increasing the vacuum that must be filled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by resorting to paper money and thus enlarging the opportunitities of the banks by permitting them to meet this call through the issuance of a currency under their control. Since the volume of money, other things being equal, determines the price of everything exchanged by means of it, and since men procure money with which to pay their debts by exchanging for money what they raise and make, it is therefore within the power of those who control the volume of money to regulate the prices of commodities and the burden of debts and taxes. This enormous and possibly tyrannical power the American people will hesitate to pass over for all time into the hands of private corporations.

The Minister's Socks

By Mary Clarke Huntington

HE moved one foot upon the fender, then the other, gazing reflectively at each in turn, but with an abstraction which indicated his thoughts as above the consciousness that both gaiters were worn across the toes. His lean ankles showed between gaiter top and trousers hem, and Matilda, sitting on a cushioned stool by the fireplace, stared at them with round blue eyes of interest.

She was a very fat little girl under a shower of light curls, which lent resemblance to a well-kept spaniel. Some said she was her mother over again; others declared her the image of her Aunt Abigail. After comparing their long, thin faces with the round pinkiness that smiled back at her from the mirror, she was of opinion that she looked like nobody but little Matilda Hutton. However, she kept this opinion to herself—being frequently reminded that "children should be seen, not heard;" and now, as she sat with hands folded over white apron, she looked the meek embodiment of childhood trained to the opinion of its elders. When the minister came in, she was bidden to put away sewing or knitting, with which she would have been expected to keep occupied during any other call, and hold herself in readiness to repeat the Catechism or the One Hundred and Third Psalm; so to her mind his presence diffused a strong Sabbatical odor.

Mrs. Hutton and Miss Abigail, sitting very erect in fiddle-back chairs, listened deferentially as the minister talked—his thin, educated voice droning accompaniment to the "t-ick, t-ock" of the tall, old-fashioned clock in the corner. Presently the droning voice was lost in a whirring sound preluding the hour, and after the long, deep strokes were over he got up, his worn face radiating benevolence from every wrinkle as he looked down at the figure on the stool.

"I didn't mean to make my call out and never give this little girl a chance to repeat the Catechism." He smiled, and Matilda's fat face dimpled into creases which did not betray her relief at this escape. "There might be time for the One Hundred and Third Psalm." Matilda still dimpled like the well-trained child she was. "However, I fear that my next call beyond will be too brief if I wait longer—so good-by, my dear."

Matilda, dimpling profusely, rose to courtesy; her mother and aunt followed him to the door in hospitable country fashion, and his tall, spare figure passed down the walk out of sight with coat-tails fluttering unecclesiastically in the March gusts. Matilda, having gone to the window, watched him with nose flattened against the pane.

"Matilda!"

"Ma'am?"

"Haven't I told you never to run and stare after people?"

"Yes'm," said Matilda, removing her nose, which was now white at the end from being pressed closely against the glass.

"Then why did you do it?"

"I didn't do it."

Her mother met this answer with blank astonishment, which grew into cold disapproval and finally to fixed horror. Her Aunt Abigail reflected these emotions. Matilda put her finger in her mouth and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gazed at the large flower pattern of the three-ply carpet.

"Matilda!" in deep maternal chest-tones.

"Ma'am?"

"Do you remember Ananias and Sapphira?"

"Yes'm."

"Then how can you tell me you didn't run to the window?"

"'Cause I didn't run—I walked."

The "t-ick, t-ock" of the tall clock filled the room. Miss Abigail arose suddenly, with a faint "ahem," which merged into an impartial cough, and began stirring the fire.

"Matilda, you may get your new sampler which has the verse,

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all!"

"I've worked to half of 'sinned' already," cried Matilda, dimpling into delighted creases over the prospect of a hated sampler finished.

Miss Abigail gave another "ahem," to cover which she rattled the tongs against the fender. Mrs. Hutton shot a suspicious glance at the inexpressive profile bent to tend the fire.

"Get the sampler at once, Matilda," she said. "And don't speak again until you are spoken to. Children should be seen, not heard."

Matilda perched on the cushioned stool, her spaniel locks falling about a face which apparently had no thought save for samplers; but mother and aunt would have been astonished indeed could they have known the play of fancy inside that curl-covered head; for although Matilda in the flesh might be compelled to work verses in cross-stitch, Matilda in the spirit was doing all the delightful forbidden things dear to her heart. She was swinging on the gate, which was unladylike—as she might be seen; she was climbing the apple-tree in the back yard, which was careless—as she might tear her dress; she was jumping from the barn loft, which was dangerous—as she might fall; she was playing with little black Dinah, which was corrupting—as Dinah was a child of iniquity and she might grow like her. Matilda supposed that being a child of iniquity was a matter of complexion, and that if she played enough with Dinah she would become an ebon facsimile. She thought this result desirable, for then one needn't have one's face washed so often, one's hair could be braided and tied with twine in fascinating little spikes which would keep tidy for weeks, instead of being elaborately curled around somebody's finger every morning. Then, too, Dinah was allowed to run, to jump, to climb, to swing on gates; she could make mud pies, and never had to learn the Catechism; she did not even know what a sampler was! During Matilda's one stolen visit at the tumble-down little house near the bend of the road, Dinah had asked if a sampler was something to eat, and, it being explained to her, she rolled her eyes prodigiously and brought in her sympathetic black paw a freshly baked pone, which Matilda thought delicious—as it smacked of novelty and was eaten under the blossomed elder-bush by the pig-pen. In imagination she was "teetering" with Dinah on a board laid across a log, when the clock's ticking and the fire crackle were disturbed by a sneeze from Miss Abigail.

"You'd better put on your shoulder-shawl, sister," advised Mrs. Hutton.

"I'm not catching cold now, sister. While the minister was here the fire got down, and I felt chilly. I didn't want to bring in another stick because I knew it would finish his call," explained Miss Abigail.

"He is a very interesting man," said Mrs. Hutton. "He firmly believes in a personal devil. We ought to raise his salary. With his family he must find it difficult to make both ends meet. I noticed his sock was darned with white yarn, and if she felt able to buy yarn to match, Mrs. Hume never would use white yarn on red socks."

"On blue socks, you mean, sister," corrected Miss Abigail.

Mrs. Hutton, the assertive, clicked her needles emphatically.

"Mr. Hume wore red socks, Abigail. You'll have to get stronger glasses. I sat where I could see."

Miss Abigail, the meek, clicked her needles also.

"I sat where I could see as well as you, Betsy. Mr. Hume wore blue socks."

"Abigail, how can you contradict me? Surely you must have grown color-blind. His socks were red."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Betsy, it is you who are color-blind. His socks were blue—the old-fashioned mixed blue."

The long, thin faces looked back at one another, with a vexed color painting high cheek-bones.

"I never knew you so ridiculous, Abigail!"

"Nor I you, Betsy!"

"Abigail, do you think I don't know red from blue?"

"You don't seem to," said Miss Abigail, curtly.

Mrs. Hutton began rocking violently; Miss Abigail also began rocking violently; their needles clicked more emphatically than before. Matilda glanced at the two set faces, and bent her head so low that her spaniel locks touched her lap. The sampler in her hand shook curiously as she set the last stitch which spelled the couplet of reminder:

In Adam's fall
We sinned all.

"Well, Abigail," said Mrs. Hutton, slowly and impressively, "I never thought to be told that I am losing my senses—for what you have just said is equivalent to that. I shall settle this matter by going to the parsonage and finding out from Mrs. Hume what color the socks are which her husband is wearing to-day."

"I wish you would," retorted Miss Abigail.

"Very well—if you wish to be made ridiculous, Abigail!"

"It is you who will be made ridiculous, Betsy."

"*I* know what color the minister's socks are, Abigail."

"*I* know what color the minister's socks are, Betsy."

A sound as of an instantly suppressed giggle made both women turn their heads, but Matilda was intent upon her work.

"Abigail, those socks are red!"

"Betsy, they are blue!"

The front-door knocker punctuated the argument with a period.

"Perhaps it is Mr. Hume come back for something," Mrs. Hutton said, suggestively.

"I hope it is," Miss Abigail said, tenaciously.

But instead of the minister's tall, spare figure, in fluttered a roly-poly little woman, with cheeks reddened from the March wind, and a smile at Matilda which brightened all the long, low sitting-room like a burst of belated sunshine.

"How do you do, Mrs. Hutton? How do you do, Miss Abigail? No, don't get up, either of you. Just let me find a seat anywhere. Perhaps I shouldn't have walked in so neighborly, but I lifted the knocker twice, and you were talking so busily that you didn't notice but what I was the wind itself." She laughed—a jolly, rippling laugh. "What a day it has been, to be sure—all blow and blow. A body is almost pulled to pieces in being out. I told Mr. Hume when he started away this afternoon that it was a poor calling-time, and you see I came right after him. Well, I had an errand at the store, so thought I'd run in here for a minute. I got entirely out of darning yarn, and that never will do, you know, with six little folks at home. Then Mr. Hume does wear out his stockings so fast. Lotta tried darning a pair for him this morning, and what do you think? the blessed child used white yarn!" There was a delightful explosion of laughter from the roly-poly woman. "And would you believe it? he not only went off this afternoon with *that identical sock on*, but he didn't even get mates! This very minute he is wearing one red sock and a blue one. How well you both are looking! I never saw you have so much color. No—I can't stay to take off wraps, thank you. It is almost supper-time. But it isn't easy to leave this open fire."

When Mrs. Hume had fluttered away, leaving the stir of informality behind her, the sisters knit on without looking at each other, but their needles no longer clicked aggressively. The room was filled with fire glow and crackle, and the tall clock repeated leisurely: "T-ick, t-ock! t-ick, t-ock!" Again that sound of a giggle, but not now repressed. Matilda, her face hidden by her curls, was laughing until her fat self shook like jelly. Miss Abigail looked at the little bunch of mirth over her glasses.

"Matilda!" said her mother.

"Ma'am?"

"What are you laughing about?"

"When—the minister—put his feet—up on the fender—I saw his socks!"

A pause—during which the laughter subsided under the focus of two pairs of severe eyes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Why didn't you tell us when we were talking about it?"

Matilda put her finger in her mouth.

"'Cause I couldn't."

"Because you couldn't! What do you mean, Matilda?"

Matilda bent to pick up the completed sampler, which had fallen on to the floor. Her face, still pink from mirth, turned innocently to her mother's question.

"Why, 'cause you told me not to speak again until I was spoken to."

THE COAL STRIKE

I.—The Families of the Miners

By Lillian W. Betts[1]

THE difference between the headlines of the sensational newspapers relating to the coal strike in Hazleton, and the surrounding mines and the quiet that prevails there, is startling. At night there is not the slightest evidence of excitement, and in the day the visitor is reminded of a New England town on town-meeting day. Well-dressed, serious-looking men stand in groups talking earnestly. The only peculiar feature is the marked absence of women on the streets of the city, as well as in the mining hamlets and villages. The quiet in the mining hamlets is so intense, so unnatural, as to arouse the feeling of uneasiness.

Groups of men are noted here and there pitching quoits, or playing a game of ball peculiar to the region. Men and boys were seen passing through the woods laden with bags of nuts and apples. Other groups sitting and lying on the sweet-ferns in the woods were playing cards, showing that many were treating this time of idleness as a prolonged picnic or period of recreation. The women look more weighed down by the burden of the present than do the men. Where the Hungarians, Poles, and Italians predominate, the women are seen sitting in the doorsteps in groups and singly, surrounded by their children. A perfect riot of color prevails on clothes-lines, fences, women, and children. The tumble-down, unpainted houses make a background that gives every shade of color its full value.

One never ceases to marvel that people can live under the conditions that prevail in most of these foreign hamlets. There is not the slightest attempt at sanitary arrangements or control. The houses, in many instances, are not weather-proof. In house after house the accommodations for sleep are bunks built against the sides of the room. Judging from what was seen of the interiors, serving a meal for the family was wholly unknown. Bread was the principal article of food, and was eaten as suited the convenience and demands of hunger by each member of the family. The huge masses of dough put in the stone ovens come out loaves about twenty inches in diameter and ten inches thick. The bread is woolly, and cannot be spread with butter. As butter is a luxury, this defect is unknown to the people.

The few women who understand English shrug their shoulders in answer to questions about the working conditions, saying universally, "I no know; very bad times; no work, no money; no money when work." Among the American, Irish, and German women the interest is keen. The young women feel very strongly that the men should hold out until they gain their point. One young mother holding a three-months-old baby in her lap—a woman perhaps seventeen, whose white, emaciated face told of lack of nourishment and physical weakness—seemed a giant in strength for a moment as she said, with flashing eyes, "I told my husband this morning that I was willing to go hungry with him until he got his dues. I nurse

[1] Mrs. L. W. Betts, who is well known as a special student of the domestic side of labor problems, was commissioned by The Outlook to visit the region of the coal strike in Pennsylvania, and to obtain and give to our readers an account of the effect of the strike on the homes of the strikers, and the views of the women involved in it. This article is her report of the results of this visit.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the baby; he will not starve. My father worked here for thirty years. What has he got for thirty years' work? Not even enough to bury him! No, not one stroke shall my husband do until the operators agree to do the right thing. He'll not live the life my father has lived." The women having a number of young children suffer so because of the possibilities for those children that their attitude of mind changes from one minute to the next. One man expressed the attitude of the women in saying that when he went for a pail of water his wife felt one way, and when he got back she had changed her mind. To the writer it even seemed that the expression of feeling depended on whether the woman was talking confidentially to one, or whether she was talking to many. They were much braver when talking in groups; evidently trying to keep each other's courage up, or else afraid of being quoted to the men as opposed to the strike. The look of despair and horror in the eyes of many of the women cannot be forgotten. It was the same story from many of the mothers. "What am I to do? Not one of these children will eat bread with nothing on it. Their father does not stay home; he cannot stand it. He don't say anything, but I know. He loves that little one to death." Usually it was the youngest to which the mother pointed. A few of the women are defiant, and openly declare that the men ought to go to work; that the smallest wages are preferable to the suffering and possibilities of the future. Always it was, "If they do not go to work, the children will be hungry."

Tragedy and comedy elbow each other on every side. A baby of sixteen months was dying in a tumble-down house belonging to one of the corporations. Deaths and funerals, we have long since discovered, are often the chief excitements in the lives of the extremely poor. The neighbors crowded the room while the little mite was breathing its life away. The mother and her friends discussed the strike; what had been done; what should have been done. A shadow was cast, and in the doorway stood a little old woman whose wrinkled face reminded one of lightly tanned leather. A quilted hood was tied under her chin. Her dress of calico had at one time been a deep blue, but was now a soft, beautiful blue of many shades, spotlessly clean. Part of a red cotton table-cover served as an apron. The fire of youth burned in her eyes. She was laboring under suppressed excitement. "God bless you!" was her greeting. She asked, in a tone wholly indifferent, "How is she this morning?" and then announced that the strike had been settled. The other women listened to the announcement incredulously, and then asked, "Have the operators won?" "No," was the response, in an excited tone. "The men get their ten per cent., and powder is reduced." "Is it the notice beyant at the office?" The old woman nodded her head vigorously. "The men will never look at that offer," said the mother of the baby. The flash that went from face to face showed that she expressed what they all believed. The old woman looked from one to another questioningly. "Well, in God's name, what will become of us?" she asked. No one answered. For the moment the full tragedy of the strike was felt in that little, overcrowded room. Every woman there faced hunger and cold. For herself she could bear it, but there were the children. For some minutes no one spoke. "My man did not go out with the strikers," said the old woman, in answer to a question. "He has worked here in these mines for thirty years. I have nothing; no kith nor kin to help us. He worked for a week after the strike. He is an old man—so old I thought no one would hurt him. Friday afternoon I went down to the strippings to pick up some coal. When I passed some of the men, I heard what they said. I made up my mind that Billy should not work another day. When he came home, I never opened my lips. We had a bite of supper; none of us is livin' high now. We went to bed. When Billy was fast asleep, I crawled out and took every stitch of his mining clothes and put them in the tub. I had it ready full of water. When Billy got up, not a stitch did he have to put on but his Sunday clothes. He was mad, now, I tell you. I said to him, 'Billy, you are all I got on God's earth. I can go hungry wid yer, but I cannot have yer hurted.'" The story was repeated in the presence of Billy the next morning. His eyes were fastened on Ann with loving pride. When it was finished, he turned to the listener

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with a gleam of fun in his eyes, saying, "That's the time she got ahead of me;" and then, with an emphatic nod, "Sure, she always does!" which brought a merry peal of laughter from Ann.

The question of household expenses and the purchasing power of the men's wages was discussed with several groups of miners' wives, with the usual result—absolute contradiction as to the purchasing power of one dollar. Again was the conviction forced on the writer that the purchasing power of a man's wages everywhere depends wholly upon the intelligence and character of his wife. Take the group of miners' wives in the house of the sick baby. They were fairly typical as to income, number in family, and condition of health. The husband of the hostess was working on the steam-pumps; therefore not on strike. The pump-men, engineers, and stable-men were excepted by the strikers. In this family were five children. The husband's mother was supported by her son in a small house near by. She was the only member of the family insured by the weekly insurance plan. The wages of this man were $55 per month; his rent, $2.85 per month; he paid $4.13 for a ton and a half of coal. A black alpaca dress was the best gown of the wife, purchased five years ago. Her hat was doubtless of the same age. She was neatly dressed in a calico wrapper, bought ready-made, and evidently had several. All the children were barefooted, and wore but one garment—a dress clean and whole.

The corporation owning this mine does not maintain a company store, so that the commodities can be bought in the open market, except tools, oil, and powder. The wife preferred buying at a company store connected with another near-by mining company. There arose a warm discussion as to whether the so-called "cash stores" sold goods more cheaply than the company stores. The discussion did not really give any light. Later a visit was paid to this store, and goods were purchased to verify the prices quoted by the several women. The best creamery butter, which the hostess of the day said she always bought, cost 31 cents per pound. Good butter could be bought at the same store for 28 cents per pound. Beefsteak, upper round, Chicago beef, was 16 cents a pound; potatoes, 70 cents a bushel; salt pork, 10 cents a pound; sugar, 7 cents; bread—a fair-sized loaf of good quality—7 cents. The cheapest tea procurable was 60 cents per pound. Cheese was 18 cents; a firm, solid head of cabbage, 4 cents. There came to mind, as these women were talking, a truck-driver's family in New York, numbering four, with a mother and a tired brother who had to be helped constantly. This truckman's wages are $56 per month. He pays $13 per month rent; for years not less than $4.75 a ton for coal. His wife has a new hat at least once a year. She belongs to a woman's club where the dues are ten cents a week. The father belongs to an organization having dues of fifty cents per month. They give weekly to the support of the church of which the wife is a member. The miner's family live on the credit system; the truckman's family pay cash.

Each miner's wife, no matter what her feelings may be on other points relating to the strike, believes that the bi-monthly payments should be insisted upon. The women declare that the men's wages could be used to better advantage if paid twice a month. They believe that this would enable them to have a cash balance and that they would buy more economically; or, as one woman expressed it, "Money in the pocketbook makes us more stingy."

It was impossible to verify the statement that the men were compelled to buy at the company stores when the company maintained a store. The writer was led to believe that the lack of cash forced the purchasing of goods where the credit was sure. One woman, in reply to the question, "Is it true that the men are compelled to buy their tools of the company?" said, "Well, I don't know." She waited a minute and continued, "I never heard of a man who tried to do anything else." The stock in the company stores was the most positive evidence that when the miners had money they must live well. The same proprietary goods found in any first-class store were on the shelves. The ready-made clothing and the dress goods were of inferior quality, and for the quality were far from cheap. No selection, apparently, had been made. They were goods the greater portion of which would have been considered unsalable elsewhere. This statement holds good in regard to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

all house-furnishing goods. In one of the best of the mining villages having a resident proprietor, the shades at the windows were simply hideous, showing that large lots were bought by the company buyer, leaving no range of choice to the individual buyer.

An hour or more was spent in a house in the center of one of the mining villages where houses, streets, and surroundings were in a deplorable condition. Neither the proprietor of this mine nor any of his family has entered it, to the knowledge of the people, for two years. There were pointed out several men at about middle life whose wages for months last year did not exceed $14 per month. In talking with one of these men afterward, a thoughtful and quiet man, he said, in answer to the question, "What will you do if the stores are not giving credit and you have no money?" "Well, it's as well to die walking round as working. I can help my wife when at home." He was carrying a crying baby.

When the strike was declared, the "cash stores" refused credit, and the company store posted notices, "Goods sold for cash only." The outside storekeepers say, in defense, that they gave credit during the last strike, and that the men, when work was resumed, traded where no account stood against them. They never attempted to pay the old bills. The company stores limit credit to the amount of a man's earnings, which are recorded day by day.

The conditions in the several mining districts vary greatly. Those communities in which the proprietors have homes for even a portion of the year are far better housed and live under far better sanitary conditions than the communities administered wholly in the interests of an estate or corporation. The rents are higher, ranging from $4.50 to $8 per month, with a general average of $6. The houses are fenced in, leaving comfortable lots wholly under the control of the tenant. The streets are well cared for, trees shading many of them, and the sanitary conditions are good. In most of these hamlets or villages there is usually an abundant water supply. Of course this year the water supply is far below the normal. The women look younger, and walk as if they had an object in view and something to attain. At one of these mining villages, built along a long street, a small club-house for men is maintained at either end of the street. These club-houses are well patronized, and have been open three years. Nothing in the way of education or recreation was found anywhere for the women.

The corporation villages are generally in a sad and perilous state of neglect. The houses seem to be falling to pieces; doors and windows are loose, floors uneven, and roofs rarely watertight. The rentals are low, three dollars or less being a frequent rental. No repairs, apparently, are made, except those by the tenant. The houses are unplastered, the open beams showing overhead. These in most cases were whitewashed, while the wooden sides were papered, as often for warmth as for beauty. In a number of instances the walls were papered with newspapers put on upside down and at any angle to cover the space. The effect was maddening. At the present time, in spite of the uncertainty of the strike problems, many of the men were making repairs and getting ready for cold weather. The foreign miners do not expend any money or time on their houses. They build over every available inch of ground under their control sheds for goats, hens, pigeon-cotes; and one falls over the dogs of every breed, who look as neglected and hopeless as the women. When one is not attempting to avoid a dog, he is trying to escape a goat—which here does not even have the luscious "tin can" to feed upon. One wonders what would become of the goats if it were not for the woods, which save the region from utter desolation, and in which there is a luxuriant growth of sweet-fern. When the foreign miner arrives, he asks for the privilege of putting up a shed on company land. The privilege given, he builds his shed, and in a few months his large family arrive, and are housed in it without any enlargement of space. How they live is a mystery. The American-born miner makes every effort to house his family comfortably. When the foreign miner is in the minority, he imitates the others; his children approach our civilization more quickly. But always, under the best conditions, in such communities passive race antagonisms exist.

The employment of little boys in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mines is deplorable. Boys still young enough and small enough to coddle in one's lap, but with faces from which every trace of childhood is gone, were met everywhere, bearing the marks of their daily toil. They smoke and swear. Toddlers use language that makes one stand still, it seems so unnatural. The mothers, in answer to the question whether the boys were put to work in the mines because their wages are needed, reply almost invariably, "Yes; the wages of my husband, after expenses for tools, oil, powder, and labor are paid, will not provide for the family." Sometimes the answer is: "He will not go to school, so it's best to have him at the breaker, for his wages make it possible for me to have more money at the end of the month. His wages help us to live better."

The wages for women are very low in this region—due, probably, to the standards of living. Thirty-five cents a day was spoken of as good wages for women. A silk-factory in the neighboring town (which the hands reached by the railroad) paid thirty-five cents a day and railroad fare—the equivalent of fifty cents a day. One girl worked last week four days in a shirt-factory, and earned *twenty-two* cents! Two sisters who worked in the silk-factory were referred to as good workers and very successful. Their combined wages for two weeks were $10.

It would not be fair to close this glancing description of life in the communities now affected by the strike without reference to the mortality among young children. It took but a short time to accustom one to expect, in answer to the question, "How many children have you?" to hear, "I have had nine and lost five;" "I have had seven and lost four;" "I have had ten and lost six;" or, "Three and lost one." The second awful fact is the apathy with which this mortality is stated. At the present it is pathetic to hear these mothers say, "Well, they won't be hungry and cold this winter, thank God!" The life here is made bearable because the people know no other. In response to a comment on the condition of one small community, a disgrace to civilization, under the control of one corporation, a sweet, blue-eyed woman who had scarcely spoken said: "To people brought up fine it must seem bad, but it's all we know. You see, I was born in this house; my father, mother, and two brothers died here. I was married here, and buried my five children from this house. I know no other life. I am used to it. If the men win, and don't have to pay so much for powder, and get treated fair at the breakers, and we are paid every two weeks, we'll do well; but they ought to have struck last spring." The other women nod their heads. This woman's sentiments fairly represent the social and economic attitude of miners' wives who speak English. Other workingmen's wives in the region are roused. Many workingmen who are not miners have been thrown out of employment. Clerks are being discharged from the stores, and a general paralysis for the time has settled down upon the community. Among the wives of workingmen other than miners, the sentiment is one of sympathy; yet the miners and their wives are always referred to as being of a lower social grade. In intelligence and housewifely arts no perceptible difference was discovered.

II.—The Wages of Miners

A Letter from Messrs. A. Pardee & Co.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

We have noticed your "strike" article in your issue of September 29, 1900, and we wish to offer some points which are not in accord with your staff correspondent's presentation of the anthracite coal strike.

The pay check you offer, showing a statement of account with a miner in our employ in November, 1897, is perhaps a true copy; grant that it is, for we have some who earn no more than that, as there are those who drink and lose time, while others are lazy and unskilled. On the other hand, we also have many who earn much more, and we offer you for publication the pay check of two men who worked at the same mine, and in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

same vein, and during the same month of the year 1897. In the one you will notice that the miner earned $2.32 per day and the other $3.26 per day. The mine worked during that month twenty-three days and six hours. These contract miners go and come as they please, starting work from 6 to 7 and stopping from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M. A case in point: A certain man named Renaud earns $3 per day in the mines, and teaches French in the afternoons, earning $2 additional per day. This man, you see, cannot work long hours in the mines, neither can his work be especially fatiguing there. That this is an exceptional case so far as teaching goes is true, but it is not so far as earnings in the mines go.

The item "powder" on the pay check is part of a contract and was made over twenty-five years ago, when the price was agreed on as to what was a fair one for cutting a car of coal between operator and miner. Every operator is willing to change it, provided there is a corresponding change in the car price; but what the men have asked for is a reduction in the price of powder and an increase in the car price.

The item of "smithing" on the statement is a charge made only when a miner's tool is resteeled or extraordinary repairs made, no charge being made for sharpening *per se*, which is done, daily, free. The item "labor" is either a partner's share or amount paid a laborer by the contractor. "Rent," with a garden and water, runs from $2.50 to $5 per month. "Coal" is furnished either at cost or in some places for $1 per month plus the cost of hauling. "Merchandise" means his store purchases, and no man in our employ is ever compelled to deal with us; on the contrary, we try to beat our competitors in price. We are in the city of Hazleton, and have large cash sales. "Board" is a collection made through the office without charge for families who have boarders who work for us. "Doctor" is a collection made from those who wish it, and turned over to the doctor without deduction.

A. Pardee & Co. have been in the business of mining coal for sixty years, and the town or city of Hazleton has grown in that time from a hamlet of two or three houses to a city of twenty thousand people, counting the small villages connected with it.

There are three banks here, with over four million dollars deposits, made up of the savings of miners and shopkeepers who line the streets of Hazleton with their stores, and whose very presence is a refutation of the statement that miners are compelled to deal at company stores and earn low wages, for until the last two or three years Hazleton stores were entirely dependent for their prosperity on the mines and railroads that carry the coal to market, and therefore had their workmen as their only patrons.

The crying evil in the situation is not the daily wages paid miners and laborers, but the few days worked in the year; and unless this is corrected, the anthracite region will be depopulated or great and continuous suffering will result, and has resulted. We know it is not a question of daily wages, because men who go from here to the bituminous mines come back when we work full time, and from the few mines that work full time the men do not go away.

We wish your correspondent's views on the cost of mining were borne out by the facts.

Yours respectfully,

A. PARDEE & CO.

Hazleton, Pa.

No..... Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 30, 1897.

Kolland, John.

IN ACCOUNT WITH A. PARDEE & CO.

By Balance:		
" 102 Cars at $1.08 C. R.....		$110 16
		$110 16
To Balance:		
" Powder.....	$16 50	
" Cutting Timber.....	....	
" Smithing.....	38	
" Labor.....	38 25	
" Rent.....	4 50	
" Coal.....	....	
" Merchandise.....	6 97	
" Board.....	....	
" Doctor.....	50	
		67 10
		$43 06

State of Pennsylvania, }
County of Luzerne. }

I hereby certify that the above statement is a correct copy of the account of John Kolland for November, 1897, as it appears on the pay-roll of A. Pardee & Co.

C. BACHMAN, Clerk.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, A.D. 1900.

JOHN A. BARTON, Notary Public.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No..... Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 30, 1897.

Geddo, John.

IN ACCOUNT WITH A. PARDEE & CO.

By Balance:

" 188 Cars at $ .88 C. R.....	$165 44
" 48 Yards, $3.06.....	146 88
" 2–6 Weeks, $11.89.....	3 96
	$316 28

To Balance:

" Powder.....	....	
" Cutting Timber.....	$8 40	
" Smithing.....	1 14	
" Labor { Partner	77 01	
" Labor { Laborers	152 72	
" Rent.....	4 50	
" Coal.....	....	
" Merchandise.....	8 75	
" Board.....	....	
" Doctor.....	....	
		252 52
		$63 76

State of Pennsylvania, }
County of Luzerne. }

I hereby certify that the above statement is a correct copy of John Geddo's account for November, 1897, as it appears on the pay-roll of A. Pardee & Co.

C. BACHMAN, Clerk.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, A.D., 1900.

JOHN A. BARTON, Notary Public.

[Our staff correspondent does not question the accuracy of these pay slips. When a contracting miner employs several laborers and gets a full month's work, high earnings result. The pay slip published in our staff correspondent's letter was selected because typical of the earnings of ordinary men in ordinary months. Among the slips shown to him by the miners were cases just as extreme as those exhibited by the operators, but extreme in the other direction. One of these we subjoin as an illustration of the wages received by a good miner in a bad month:

No..... Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 31, 1898.

M——

IN ACCOUNT WITH A. PARDEE & CO.

By Balance:

" 6 Cars at $1.18 C. R.....	$ 7 08
	$ 7 08

To Balance:

" Powder.....	$ 2 75
" Rent.....	4 50
" Merchandise.....	11 64
	$18 89
(Minus)	$11 81

Such cases, however, when put into the foreground by either side, simply misrepresent the general situation. In the slip published by our staff correspondent the net wages received by the miner were $37.50. Such wages are above those received by most employees in the anthracite mines, and approximately those generally received by the more skilled men who are classed as "miners." Direct evidence upon this matter is to be found in the returns made for the Aldrich Report of 1893 by the firms of A. Pardee & Co., of Hazleton, and Coxe Brothers, of Drifton. These gave the wages of "miners" directly in the employ of the companies—instead of working on contract—from 1840 till 1891. The weekly wages of these men ran as follows:

1840.....	$7 20	1870.....	$15 97
1850.....	6 96	1880.....	11 15
1860.....	6 96	1890.....	11 47

Inasmuch as few miners during the present decade have averaged three weeks work per month, it is clear that $37.50 was rather an overestimate than an underestimate of the ordinary monthly earnings of "miners."

With regard to average earnings of all employees in the mines, our staff correspondent wishes to correct an arithmetical error which appeared in his letter. The average amount of coal produced per employee in the year 1899 was 385 tons, instead of 315 tons as stated. The average wages paid were, therefore, slightly in excess of $300 per year. This estimate, we find, agrees closely with that furnished by the Federal census, which for three decades has published the wages paid to mine employees in Pennsylvania. The average yearly wages, according to the Federal reports, have been as follows:

1870.....	$478 in currency, or $382 in gold.
1880.....	$321 "
1890.....	$316 "

According to all official estimates, therefore, the ordinary wages of ordinary employees in the anthracite mines are less than $27 per month.—THE EDITORS.]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. The absence of comment in this department in many cases indicates that extended review will be made at a later date. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price.

Actor's Child (The). By Henrietta Payne-Westbrook, M.D. Illustrated. Peter Eckler, New York. 5×8 in. 236 pages. $1.

Alps from End to End (The). By Sir William Martin Conway. Illustrated by A. D. McCormick. With a Chapter by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5½×8½ in. 300 pages. $2.

A new and acceptable, although, we judge, somewhat condensed, edition of one of the most inspiriting books of mountaineering ever written. If we remember rightly, it was in 1894 that the author conceived and carried out the idea of a series of ascents and descents to form a continuous journey through all the great Swiss ranges. This he did in four months, traveling a thousand miles and climbing fifty peaks and passes. The record is interesting, more especially to the mountain-climber than to the tourist, but it so abounds in high spirits and love of the beautiful that every one may read it with pleasure. There are fifty or more pictures. The present edition should, but does not, state the year of this tour.

America's Economic Supremacy. By Brooks Adams. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 222 pages. $1.25.

This volume is composed of a series of essays published in 1898, 1899, and 1900 in American periodicals. Its object is to develop the idea that "the seat of wealth and power is migrating westward, and may even now have entered America," and that America must prepare to meet the inevitable changes in her own National life which must ensue. Leaving the discussion of this theory to the future, it must suffice here to say that the author puts his thoughts with clearness, that they are soberly thought out, and that his volume is therefore an important contribution to the history of our immediate times.

Among the Himalayas. By Major L. A. Waddell, LL.D., F.L.S. Illustrated by A. D. McCormick. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5½×8½ in. 452 pages.

Fairly well written and rarely well illustrated. The author is an army officer more interested in mountain-climbing than in people, but by no means devoid of interest in the latter. He is an ardent expansionist, and sets forth in the strongest possible light the commercial and military advantages to be derived from the extension of an English protectorate over Tibet.

As It Was in the Beginning. By Edward Cridge, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 121 pages. 75c.

The intent of the writer is good; further commendation we cannot give.

Beginnings of English Literature (The). By Charlton M. Lewis. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4½×7½ in. 193 pages.

Beginner's Book in Latin (A). By Hiram Tuell, A.M., and Harold North Fowler, Ph.D. (The Students' Series of Latin Classics.) Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., Boston. 5×7 in. 288 pages. $1.

Berger's French Method (1900). By François Berger. Published by the Author, New York. 4½×6½ in. 190 pages. 75c.

Breaker of Laws (A). By W. Pett Ridge. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 311 pages. $1.50.

Like Arthur Morrison, Mr. Ridge knows the lower strata of London thoroughly. If his literary cut is less delicate than Mr. Morrison's, his sense of humor is stronger and his constructive ability greater. In the present story (which is clearly an advance on Mr. Ridge's earlier work) the people dwell in the borderland between crime and pauperism. The chief character is at times a burglar, at times an honest workman. His professional pride in his burglar's skill, the spirit of adventure which makes crime fascinating in his eyes, and a love of easily gained spending-money, contend in him with a genuine love for the wife who believes him honest. The struggle is brought out vividly and with psychological acuteness. As a story the book has at times a Dickens-like quality. It has spirit and incident and humor in abundance; and the ending has also pathos, effective because restrained in expression and sincere in sentiment.

Charming Renée. By Arabella Kenealy Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 333 pages. $1.50.

"Charming Renée" seems a rather spiritless young woman when facing the extraordinary attacks of her impossible sister-in-law, and the romance might have been more aptly named. The environment surrounding Renée after her marriage is both unusual and improbable, but the unfolding of love and of the heroine's conquest is well done. All of the characters, but especially the minor characters, are drawn with no little cleverness and with considerable sense of humor. The work is a sprightly novel of contemporary English life, and many a caustic comment on that life is expressed with feminine incisiveness.

Cithara Mea. By Rev. P. A. Sheehan. Marlier, Callanan & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 246 pages. $1.25.

These verses have quality and distinction. They are in scope and aim not only helpful towards realizing the higher life, but the author's consummate manner strengthens his appeal in such poems as "A Matin Song," "The Soul Bell," and "The Magician Death."

Collected Poems. By Arthur Peterson, U.S.N. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia. 5¼×8 in. 259 pages.

Interesting not so much for their worth as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pure poetry as for their excellence in description of unfamiliar scenes in Japan, Egypt, and elsewhere.

Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns (The). Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 2 vols. 5½×8½ in. Per set, $4.

This two-volume set is believed to be the "completest" edition of Burns yet published, since it contains several poems recently discovered. The volumes are well printed. We are glad to note that there are indexes both to the titles of the poems and to the first lines. There is also a full glossary and a biographical sketch of Burns

Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (The). Introduction by Thomas R. Lounsbury. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 2 vols. 5½×8½ in. Per set, $4.

This two-volume edition appears appropriately enough in a year which is the six hundredth anniversary of Chaucer's death. The text is Skeat's, and the long and extremely informative introduction is from that well-known Chaucerian, Professor Lounsbury, of Yale. Of course the text is supplemented by a full glossary of archaic and obsolete words.

Cricket. By T. C. Collings and Others. (The Sports Library.) Illustrated. Cassell & Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 176 pages. 75c.

Critical Historical Essays. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. (In Five Vols.) Vol. I. The Macmillan Co., New York. (The Temple Classics. Edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A.) 4×6 in. 396 pages. 50c.

Elements of Rhetoric and English Composition. (Second High School Course.) By G. R. Carpenter. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 140 pages. 50c.

English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century. By W. M. Thackeray. Edited by William Lyon Phelps, A.M., Ph.D. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 360 pages. 80c.

Professor Phelps, of Yale, has edited this characteristic work of Thackeray, prefaced it with an introduction, and added critical and explanatory notes.

Expansion. By Josiah Strong. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 310 pages. $1.

Dr. Strong makes a clear statement of the changed world-conditions which render our former policy of isolation no longer practicable. The fact that our arable public lands are exhausted, and that our production of manufactured articles exceeds our home demand, indicates the need of wider fields for our commerce and our investment. A new world-life is developing on account of the interdependence of the nations and their industrial relations. The opening of the Isthmian canal will bring the West and East together as never before; it will reduce the size of the earth at the equator by one-third. As the Pacific Ocean will become in the future the center of activity, our hold on the West and East Indies is of far-reaching importance. The Anglo-Saxon race cannot refuse to take its place in the closer world-relationship which is to come, and must seek guidance in the world-conscience, which, slowly developing from the national conscience, shows that there is a higher end to be sought than national interests, namely, world interests.

Fairies and Folk of Ireland. By William Henry Frost. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 290 pages. $1.50.

The O'Briens and the Sullivans leave Ireland for the States, and the fairies follow them. And the O'Briens live in a tall tenement, with a bit of food left on the window-sill after each meal for the "Good People," according to the good old custom, and the fairies live in Central Park, and dance on the green on May Day eve, while Naggeneen plays on his fiddle.

Fate the Fiddler. By Herbert C. MacIlwaine. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 365 pages.

Profane, slangy, and generally "yellow." Australian squatter life and newspaper work are the chief themes.

Friends in Exile. By Lloyd Bryce. (Third Edition.) Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 270 pages. $1.25.

Georgian Bungalow (A). By Frances Courtnay Baylor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 121 pages. $1.

A capital story for older children, descriptive of the life of an English family on a Southern estate on one of the sea islands, where there is ample and varied out-of-door life for children. The landscape, the house, the garden, are delightfully sketched; the atmosphere of the Old South is skillfully diffused, and there is plenty of incident. A storm by land and another storm by sea end in an old-fashioned shipwreck.

Girl and the Governor (The). By Charles Warren. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 407 pages. $1.50.

The author of these stories acted for a time as the private secretary of Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and learned at first hand the methods of administration described in the volume. Several of the stories turn on political events and have to do with public personages; among these are "The Amalgamated Bill," "A Daughter of the State," "The Girl and the Boss," which have attracted attention as they have appeared in the magazines. The stories are told with a good deal of freshness and vigor, and have a touch of novelty; nothing quite like them has appeared before in recent fiction. The volume is likely to be one of the most entertaining of the season.

Girl Without Ambition (The). By Isabel Suart Robson. Cassell & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 267 pages. $1.25.

Who yet proves to have one of the highest of ambitions.

Heath's Home and School Classics. Jackanapes. By Mrs. Ewing. **The Tempest.** Edited by Sarah Willard Hiestand. **Chapters on Animals.** By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Edited by W. P. Trent. **Goody Two Shoes.** Edited by Charles Welsh. **The Wonderful Chair.** Edited by M. V. O'Shea. Illustrated. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. Paper bound. 10c. and 15c. each.

Famous stories, sketches, and plays carefully edited and attractively printed in good, readable type, with numerous pen-and-ink illustrations.

Heresy of Parson Medlicott (The). By Imogen Clark. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 26 pages. 35c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament. By Henry S. Nash. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 192 pages. 75c.

This is a book which many have long desired. It will clear up for the popular reader an unjustly suspected process. Criticism, indeed, is suggestive of negation, but should not be suspected as denying what it rather affirms. In the hands of Christian scholars it simply seeks to realize the principle of the Reformation by setting the Scriptures free from the bondage of tradition to speak the real thought of their writers. Professor Nash exhibits the history of Biblical study as part of a vaster history, and of a general movement of Christian experience, which has made criticism inevitable, but has not made it undevotional, or deprived it of that inspiration which the fathers found in the utterances of the Divine Spirit through human consciousness. It is a large subject, but is treated with a felicitous blending of brevity and clearness, not only as to criticism in general, but the merits of noted individual critics in particular.

Home of Santa Claus (The). By George A. Best. Illustrated by Arthur Ullyett. Cassell & Co., New York. 7½×10 in. 188 pages. $1.

Santa Claus, the shyest of saints, who always hides behind his gifts, might not approve of the photographs of himself and his house; but any child would enjoy the wonderful doings in Toy Land, with its real, live toys.

How to Make and How to Mend. By an Amateur Mechanic. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 288 pages. $1.25.

Infidel (The). By M. E. Braddon. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 454 pages. $1.50.

This seems to us the author's strongest novel and the one freest from sensationalism. It has also a distinct historical value, giving as it does a capital picture of English society in the lifetime of John Wesley, and of that great man himself.

In the Days of Alfred the Great. By Eva March Tappan, Ph.D. Illustrated. Lee & Shepard, Boston. 5×7½ in. 296 pages.

From his boyhood to his last victory over the Northmen, no tale of an imaginary hero is more full of interest and adventure than the life of England's greatest king. The character and deeds of King Alfred are one of the noblest inheritances of the Anglo-Saxon race, and they should be familiar history to every child.

Jewish Laws and Customs. By A. Kingsley Glover. Illustrated. W. A. Hammond Wells, Minn. 5×7½ in. 259 pages.

The peculiarities of Jewish people, especially as exhibited in literature, by Zangwill, for instance, in his story "Children of the Ghetto," are better appreciated if one knows the law on which all Jewish life is based. Mr. Glover, accordingly, has aimed, in this brief digest under thirty-five distinct titles, to exhibit for an illustrative use the law which regulates every detail of Jewish life and custom. It is based upon the codification of rabbinic laws made by Caro in the sixteenth century, and is an interesting book.

Kindesliebe: A Romance of Fatherland. By Henry Faulkner Darnell, D.D. Illustrated. MacCalla & Co., Philadelphia. 7½×4½ in. 188 pages. $1.

Landscape Painting in Water-Color. By John MacWhirter, R.A. Illustrated. Cassell & Co., New York. 6¾×7½ in. 63 pages. $2.50.

This is a work of special value to students of water-color painting. Any advice and suggestions from an eminent artist would be heeded by his juniors; this should be doubly true when the author's words are accompanied by two dozen colored plates, admirable examples of Mr. MacWhirter's work.

Lenore and I: A Love Story in Verse. By James F. Sayer. The Eskdale Press, New York. 7¼×4¾ in. 59 pages.

Making a Life. By the Rev. Cortland Myers, D.D. Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 326 pages. $1.25.

In these twelve essays, which may have served as sermons, Dr. Myers exhibits the power of vivid thought and speech which has made his pulpit popular. These discourses on life are full of life themselves, and amply illustrated by the facts of many lives. They are so good that they should have been made better by taking care to efface blemishes which are more easily condoned in a speaker than in a writer. Such may be noted in an occasional lack of unity and logical coherence of ideas, an imperfect phrasing of the intended meaning, and now and then a crude or coarse expression, *e. g.*, "The Great Western, bounding safe through the gullets of the Hudson, threw her cable out on the capstan of New York." A man of Dr. Myers's gifts should not forego that "work with the file" which takes the roughnesses off of good work.

Model Prayer (The). By Gerard B. F. Hallock, D.D. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 36 pages. 35c.

Monitor and the Navy Under Steam (The). By Frank M. Bennett (Lieut. U. S. Navy). Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 369 pages. $1.50.

The increasing number of those interested in naval construction will find this a valuable volume for reference, not only for facts concerning the Monitor and war-vessels of her type, but also for facts illustrating the origin and progress of steam navigation, concerning the evolution of the battle-ship, and concerning the part played by our navy in the Civil and Spanish wars.

Parables for Our Times. By Wolcott Calkins, D.D. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 4×6½ in. 160 pages. 50c.

We have seen no better book in this series than the present. Dr. Calkins selects, as bearing on modern social problems, five of Jesus' parables, viz., the Pearl, the Talents, the Unjust Steward, the Good Samaritan, the Tares, and gives them a striking sociological exposition. He writes for the practical man, the man of business. He writes out of personal acquaintance with business methods. Not preachers or university professors, but business men, he declares the indispensable leaders in the exemplification of a truly social Christianity, and makes his stirring appeals to them. Dr. Calkins has shown his best quality as an original thinker and incisive speaker in this little book. In speaking, however, of the Golden Rule as "a tolerable and useful selfishness," we think he intended a different thing from selfishness; that is, self-love.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Paul Jones: Founder of the American Navy. By Augustus C. Buell. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 2 vols. 328 and 373 pages. $3.

Mr. Buell has written a capital biography of a notably entertaining character. Paul Jones was something of an adventurer, despite his high place in our naval history, and he had remarkable political foresight; for instance, his words written in the eighteenth century stand apter than ever to-day: "The true destiny of France lies in the direction of northern Africa. That great fact is clearly perceived by even so mediocre a person as myself. The laws of geography dictate that the whole North African coast, from the Pillars of Hercules to the sands of Suez, must sooner or later fall under the beneficent sway of France." Mr. Buell thus gives us a truer picture of the man than the somewhat distorted view hitherto had. Nevertheless, Jones's title to fame remains in his conception of what a navy should be and do, and in his consequent service.

Petersburg Tales. By Olive Garnett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 316 pages. $1.50.

Four short stories of life in St. Petersburg, or studies of Russian character, very well told, though with some prolixity and occasional obscurity of style. Miss Garnett succeeds in making her readers feel the peculiar quality of the Russian temperament, and she also makes them feel the intangible but very real sense of oppression which rests upon intellectual and thinking Russia.

Photo-Miniature (The): Street Photography. Intensification and Reduction. Bromide Printing and Enlarging. The Carbon Process. Chemical Notions for Photographers. Illustrated. Tennant & Ward, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York. 5×8 in. 25c. each.

Another series of these beautifully printed and illustrated manuals on photography has come to our desk. These numbers of the "Photo-Miniature" show, if possible, improvement in both literary treatment and mechanical execution over the high standard set by earlier issues.

Pictures of the Old French Court. By Catherine Bearne. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8 in. $3.

In a previous volume the author gave an account of court and social conditions in France during the first half of the fourteenth century. Her present volume treats of the latter half of that century, and of the fifteenth century, namely, of the reigns of Charles V., VI., and VII., of Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. During these reigns there were three notable queens, and the work is chiefly concerned with an interesting recital of the story of their lives.

Public Worship. By T. Harwood Pattison. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 271 pages. $1.25.

The great merit of this book, which Dr. Pattison has designed to be complementary to his recent book on "The Making of a Sermon," is that it effectively contributes toward a desirable enrichment of the services of worship in the non-liturgical churches both in form and in spirit, with a special emphasis on the spirit of worship. It is written not for ministers only, but for the congregation also, and those ministers who are seeking to realize a higher ideal of public worship would do well to get it read by those on whom they depend for co-operation. All parts of the service receive due consideration, but especial emphasis is put upon public prayer and the service of song. The Sunday evening service and the prayer-meeting receive each a chapter; also the baptismal service and the communion service—the latter two as observed in Baptist churches. It has often been noted as a curious fact that those churches in which a congregational polity prevails have had a less congregational order of worship than those of an episcopal type. This inconsistency is gradually disappearing, and Dr. Pattison expedites its removal. Instructive personal illustrations, enlivening allusions, and humorous quotations attract the reader to a subject intrinsically interesting and treated with signal ability.

Real David Harum (The). By Arthur T. Vance. Illustrated. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 123 pages. 75c.

The attempt to fasten a fictitious portraiture upon a real person is usually to be deprecated. Those who enjoy bluff, big-hearted, sharp-witted "David Harum" do not care a picayune whether Mr. Westcott did or did not derive some of his traits from David Hannum. Probably he did; perhaps he drew some from other men; we hope he invented some "out of his own head."

Red Jacket, the Last of the Senecas. By Colonel H. R. Gordon. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 347 pages. $1.50.

An exciting story of scouts and Indians in the expedition sent against the Six Nations in the year 1779.

Riverside Aldine Classics. Five Vols.: "Evangeline," Longfellow; "Snowbound," etc., Whittier; "One-Hoss Shay," etc., Holmes; "Sir Launfal," etc., Lowell; "Legends of Province House," etc., Hawthorne. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4¼×6½ in. 50c. each vol.

The Riverside Aldine Classics, of which five volumes have been issued, are admirable examples of rich material at the disposition of the Riverside Press and of the excellent taste in book-making which presides over that establishment. These volumes represent the most characteristic American literature; if selections from Poe and Emerson were added, it would not be easy to put the soul of American literature within narrower compass. The books are tastefully bound in blue, are of a convenient size, and are admirably printed.

Roman Art. By Franz Wickhoff. Translated and Edited by Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, LL.D. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 8½×12½ in. 198 pages. $8.

Mrs. Strong, who has already edited Furtwängler's "Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture," now publishes her translation and edition of Wickhoff's great work on the principles of Roman Art and their application to early Christian painting. We reserve this valuable volume for later notice.

St. Peter's Umbrella. By Kálmán Mikszáth. Translated by B. W. Worswick. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 290 pages. $1.50.

Jókai is not the only Hungarian novelist of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

repute. Almost his equal as a story-teller is Mikszáth. The invention, odd humor, and romance of this tale are all quite unlike anything else, and hold the attention. It relates the strange adventures of a ragged red umbrella and a brass caldron, and the important events which grew out of their migrations and the popular myths about them.

Salt-Box House (The). By Jane De Forest Shelton. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 302 pages. $1.50.

A much better book than its dedication or preface promises. Nearly every chapter puts graphically before the reader some interesting phase of the life of a well-to-do family in a Connecticut hill town a century ago. The family's life is followed for three generations, and although the author's touch is always affectionate, she does not disguise the fact that the family she describes, like most families of the same social station, had no sympathy with the war for colonial independence. The volume, however, has but little to do with the political life which occupies such a disproportionately large place in most histories. It deals with every-day concerns, work and play, school and church, love and marriage, sickness and death. It gains in human interest as it progresses, Miss Mary, the last mistress of the Salt-Box House, being a most attractive old maid.

Self-Made Countess (A). By John Strange Winter. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4¾×7½ in. 317 pages.

Sisters Three. By Jessie Mansergh. (Mrs. G. De Horne Vaizey.) Cassell & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 280 pages. $1.25.

Soft Side (The). By Henry James. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 326 pages. $1.50.

In this volume Mr. James has collected twelve characteristic examples of his more recent work—twelve studies in psychology, marked by the subtlety with which he creates his problems and then proceeds to solve them, or rather to elaborate them, for Mr. James rarely solves anything. The stories are packed with close observation, with keen analysis, and with that delicate skill which is always at the command of Mr. James. They are touched continually with the exquisite delicacy of style which at his best never fails him; but they are too subtle, too psychological, too analytical, for the purposes of fiction.

Sportswoman in India (A). By Isabel Savory. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5½×8¾ in. 408 pages.

Exciting adventures in "pig-sticking," tiger-shooting, and black-bear hunting, experiences with snakes, a view of an elephant "khedder," travel incidents in Peshawur, through the Khyber Pass, in Kashmir and the Dekkan, and elsewhere—all this has added spice and thrill because the writer is a woman. The narrative is stirring and lively, and is made still more interesting by the many capital photographs.

Stories from Dreamland. By William H. Pott. Illustrated in Color. James Pott & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 206 pages. $1.25.

Mr. Pott has the gift of telling stories for young readers; the gift of invention, of sympathetic approach to the child mind, and the easy and familiar style which the child understands. These stories are very simply told; they show inventiveness, and they are evidently the outgrowth of a genuine interest in children and acquaintance with them.

Temperance Problem and Social Reform, The. By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. (Seventh Edition. Revised and Enlarged.) Truslove, Hanson & Comba, New York. 5×8 in. 784 pages. $2.

A new edition—the seventh—with additional chapters upon the workings of prohibition in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, of local option in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Canada, of high license in New York, and of the dispensary system in the Carolinas and South Dakota. The last-named chapter is perhaps the most valuable in the compilation.

Texts for Sermons. Compiled and Arranged by Henry M. Barron, B.A. Preface by Henry Scott Holland, M.A. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 237 pages.

Such a collection is not open to the objections which lie against books of sermon outlines; it may be a good time-saver without detriment to self-reliance. Subjects suggested by texts are given with them, sometimes with striking felicity; *e. g.*, 2 Kings ii., 16, "Peradventure the Spirit of the Lord hath taken him up, and cast him upon some mountain, or into some valley," suggests the theme "Spiritual Dangers." The inclusion of saints' days among the occasions for suitable discourses adapts the book to the widest range of ministerial use.

Transfigured Life, The. By Rev. J. H. Myers, Ph.D. Introduction by Albert Leonard, Ph.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 4½×7 in. 135 pages.

The life thus characterized is exhibited as life dominated by the Spirit of Christ. An unwonted note in books of this kind is the author's presentiment that an inevitable change in the existing social order must come, either in this way of inward renewal of spirit in the Church, or in some external catastrophe. Earnestly but without extravagance, the question is pressed upon the Christian reader whether he really as well as nominally believes in the Holy Spirit. The book contains some of the Bible readings recently given at Syracuse University, Chautauqua, and various Conferences.

Transition Period (The). By G. Gregory Smith, M.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (Periods of European Literature. Edited by Professor Saintsbury.) 5×7¾ in. 422 pages. $1.50.

This latest addition to the studies of "Periods of European Literature," edited by Professor Saintsbury, is from the hand of Mr. G. G. Smith, a lecturer on English in the University of Edinburgh, and deals with European literature of the fifteenth century at the time when the dominant conceptions of the mediæval world were undergoing rapid transformation and the controlling ideas of modern art were slowly forming themselves. The volume will receive further notice.

"Unto You Young Men." By the Venerable William MacDonald Sinclair, D.D., Archdeacon of London. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4¼×7 in. 258 pages.

In the thirteen chapters of this volume is embodied the substance of the author's dis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

courses to the undergraduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, on fundamental points of religion and morality. They exhibit the spiritual insight, the intellectual force, and the dignity of utterance which characterize the best representatives of the Anglican pulpit, and are as pertinent to college students in this country as in Great Britain.

Notes and Queries

It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address. Any book named in Notes and Queries will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, on receipt of price.

1. If miracles are not merely the fabrications of imagination, what does Mr. Fiske mean when he says in his "Unseen World" ("A Word About Miracles"), page 134: "Blank indeed would the evangelists have looked had any one told them what an enormous theory of systematic meddling with nature was destined to grow out of their beautiful and artless narratives"? 2. How reconcile Mr. Fiske's idea of God (in his "Idea of God") as an unlocalizable, not fully anthropomorphic deity, with the belief that Christ was himself God? Do you believe that Christ was divine in a sense essentially different from that in which one might say that Paul or Adoniram Judson or Gladstone was divine? In your opinion, does Mr. Fiske believe that Christ was divine—was God?
R. M. H.

1. Evidently Mr. Fiske does not accept miracles, and in this is at variance with some of his critics, including The Outlook. 2. Mr. Fiske must speak for himself. We hold that the difference between Jesus and any other member of the human race was one, not of kind, but of degree. Deity and humanity are essentially of one nature, not two, differing only as the infinite and the finite differ. The New Testament teaches simply that "God was in Christ"—more fully, we believe, than in any other, and as fully as human limitations made possible.

1. Kindly mention the best commentary on the Book of Revelation, from the point of view of modern scholarship. 2. Your theory of prayer has been exceedingly helpful to me, but I should like to know your views on one point. Is it useful or consistent to pray for something over which our own mental or spiritual condition, however stimulated by communion with God, can have no influence whatever? For example, should we pray for the safe arrival of a friend who is crossing the ocean? It would seem most unnatural not to do so, yet I cannot make it square with the theory of prayer held by The Outlook.
M. M.

1. Among English commentaries on this book Milligan's is esteemed the best. It needs to be supplemented by other works, as Terry's "Biblical Apocalyptics" (Eaton & Mains, New York), and Gould's handbook on the "Biblical Theology of the New Testament" (Macmillan). 2. Nothing is excepted by a master in prayer like St. Paul, when urging that "everything" be included in the range of prayerful requests (Philippians iv., 6). True prayer is action upon our unseen environment, and where there is action there is reaction. That the mode and the limits of it are unknown is no cause for denying it. We are not aware of having said anything inconsistent with this.

Please suggest some recent books upon the closing century—its moral and religious movements, as well as its material and scientific progress.
W. J. A.

Its progress in various lines appears in the following: Wallace's "Wonderful Century" (Harpers—a scientific record); Tulloch's "Movements of Religious Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century" (Scribners); White's "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology" (Appletons); Nash's "History of the Higher Criticism" (Macmillan); Scudder's "Social Ideals and English Letters" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); Dennis's "Christian Missions and Social Progress" (Revell); Leonard's "Missionary Annals of the Nineteenth Century" (F. M. Barton, Cleveland); Bliss's "Cyclopædia of Social Reform" (Funk & Wagnalls).

1. Through whom can I procure Dr. Albert Moll's "Hypnotism"? Is Dr. Moll's work still considered the best on the subject, or are there later and better authorities? 2. Who is the publisher and what is the price of the cheapest edition of the Ante and Post Nicene Church Library?
H. P. H.

1. It can be ordered of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $1.25. It is a high authority. A recent and desirable work is Quackenbos's "Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture" (Harpers, New York, $1). 2. There are ten volumes of the Ante-Nicene Series, each at $4. Of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers there are two series, each of fourteen volumes at $4 each. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.) We know of only this edition.

Kindly state where one can find the full text of the Westminster Confession in its form as an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, with the date of its passage in its present form, or as it was when joined with the Solemn League and Covenant.
J. F. W.

You will find it in the first volume of Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," the English text of 1647, as printed at London and Edinburgh. By addressing the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, you can ascertain whether the same text can be had in another and cheaper form.

"M. W. R." quotes from a missionary long resident in Jerusalem an explanation of Jesus's saying about the camel going through the eye of a needle, different from the one given to "J. B.," September 29; the substance of it being that the needle is a very narrow door in a gateway that the camel cannot pass without first kneeling and being unloaded—a proceeding analogous to that which was needful for the rich man to whom the saying was addressed. This explanation is not unknown to scholars, as "M. W. R." supposes, but most of them prefer the one which we gave.

Can you or any reader tell me where I can find the music of an old hymn beginning—

> "Oh, Calvary, 'tis a mountain high,
> 'Tis too difficult a task for thee;
> For I have heard them say
> There are lions in the way,
> And they lurk in the mountain Calvary."

This hymn, with several others of like character, used to be sung in the singing-schools of a certain New England town in the early part of the nineteenth century. Another hymn begins: "'Mercy, O thou son of David,' thus poor blind Bartimeus cried."
C. W. H.

"F. J. H." asks where Renan's essay entitled "The Poetry of the Celtic Races" may be found. The essay in question is in the volume of "Essays of Ernest Renan" which forms one of the Camelot Series, published by Walter Scott, Ltd., London. The book may be purchased for about thirty-five cents in New York City.
H. D. F.

"M. W. K." asks the authorship of "The Battle Song of Gustavus Adolphus." The author's name is Michael Altenburg.
O. C. H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED